The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Reclaimed Land—Interested Voters Rebuked—Internal Navigation—The Bankruptcy Act.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The House Committee on the District of Columbia had a hearing on the Washington harbor-front question this morning, which was decidedly interesting. By the act of Congress of 1872 a Commission was appointed to make a survey of the harbor and to estimate the cost of deepening the channel of the Potomac and of filling up the flats which now fringe the south and west borders of the city, and at certain seasons of the year seriously impair the health of both Washington and Georgetown. There is no question as to the desirability or importance of the improvement. One bill before the Committee directs the War Department to prosecute the work, and another authorizes a private company to do the same, and compensates them with the land which may be reclaimed. But a bar to all action suddenly arises in the shape of private claimants, who allege ownership to these swamps, which are valueless for every purpose unless the Government or a strong private corporation will improve them. It seems that in 1869 Dr. Kidwell secured a patent for forty-seven and a half acres lying off the foot of Seventeenth-street, and two years later paid caution-money on patents for 600 acres more lying above and below Long Bridge, which would cover, practically, all the made land along the water-front. The patent was obtained through Jno. Wilson, late Third Auditor, while his brother, Jos. S. Wilson, was Commissioner of the Land Office. John Wilson received a three-eighths interest for his services. The patent for forty-seven acres is a strong title, but the owner will have to yield or never see his hopes realized.

A WHOLESOME LESSON.

Gen. Hawley got in a counter shot in the House, this morning, on the question of virtue, on which subject such a great commotion exists, especially on the Democratic side. Judge Poland offered a resolution permitting the successful claimants to seats in the House to prove their expenses before the Committee on Accounts, and providing for the allowance of the same. This resolution was agreed to by yeas 12, nays 85, the Democrats voting for it solidly, notwithstanding the fact that it was estimated that it would take $100,000 every session of Congress to meet its requirements. On a motion to reconsider, after the roll had been called, Gen. Hawley made the point of order that under the twenty-ninth rule members could not vote upon a matter in which they were directly interested, and read a list of six members, furnished by a member of the Committee on Elections, who were interested in this matter. This move created a decided fluttering, and on the Democratic side there was a kind of "call-you-to-account" spirit manifested. Four of the members named finally showed that they either had not voted or were not interested; but it hit Giddings and Herndon of Texas, McIntyre of Georgia, and B. F. Meyers of Pennsylvania, and they requested permission to withdraw their votes. They are all Democrats. Gen. Hawley's movement was decidedly plucky, and it ought to have hit more. The incident will have a good effect.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE.

Mrs. Peck, wife of Dr. Erasmus D. B. Peck, Representative from the Toledo, Ohio, district, died suddenly, at the Washington House, in this city, this morning. She had been ill but two or three days, and was not considered dangerously so up to a few moments prior to her death.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Senator Wright, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to repeal the National Bankruptcy act, the law to take effect July 1, 1873. This bill was approved by four of the six members of the Committee who were present at the time it was under consideration. Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Edmunds dissent. Mr. Wright does not expect that the bill can pass this session, but the action of the House today puts a new aspect upon the matter.

Mr. Bingham in the House today asked the passage of a bill amendatory of the Bankrupt act, permitting the Southern States to take advantage of it. Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, moved to amend by repealing the Bankrupt act entirely. To the general surprise, this amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, and subsequently upon the yeas and nays it received a vote of 129 to 60 in its favor. The Democrats were nearly solid in its favor, those from Virginia being the most marked exception, and the Republicans of no section of the country united against it. All the prominent Republicans except Kelley, Hooper, Burchard, Finkelnburg, Maynard, and a few others voted for the repeal. All the New-York Republicans voted for the repeal. The feeling against the Bankrupt law proved to be far more general than the strongest opponents of that act anticipated.

The bill of the Senate Judiciary Committee, introduced by Mr. Wright today, is much more carefully drawn, providing, as it does, for the rights of persons already having cases pending, and if the Senate votes to repeal the Bankrupt act at all, it will doubtless substitute Mr. Wright's bill for that passed by the House.

THE ARKANSAS SENATORSHIP.

The Committee consisting of Senators Wright, Morrill of Maine, and Norwood, appointed last session, to investigate Senator Clayton's election, has had no meeting this session, and a great mass of testimony was taken last session, at great expense, but no report has been made, and not long since a member of the Committee is said to have remarked in substance that probably no report would be made, and no more meetings be held. In that case, all that has been done would go for naught, as the next Congress would be unable to do anything at all in regard to the case without beginning the investigation *de novo*, with the difficulty of finding the truth made greater by the lapse of time since the election. In view of this, and the indictment of another Senator by the Credit Mobilier testimony, an exhibition of virtue on the part of the Senate begins to be demanded.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Anthony today introduced a bill into the Senate which is understood to be favorable to a new Australian steam-ship company. Gen. Burnside, who is now here, is said to have an interest in the business. The bill directs the Postmaster-General, by and with the consent of the President, to contract with the bidder, within three months from the passage of the act, after sixty days' public notice, for a term of ten years from July 1, 1874, for the carriage of the United States mails, once in four weeks, from San Francisco to some port or ports in Australia and New-Zealand, touching at Honolulu and Urago Pago, in the Navigator Islands. There are to be thirteen round trips in the year. The vessels are to be of 2,000 tons burden each, and of first-class appointment in every respect. The compensation is not to exceed $225,000 per annum. The lowest contractor shall give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Company can terminate the contract on two years' notice, or upon its sale or transfer assignment to any person or company not citizens of the United States. The vessels are to be constructed in American ship-yards, and navigated by American officers, and manned by American seamen. The steamers are to be adapted to use in the United States Navy, and may be taken by the United States in time of war or public danger.

SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

There is little doubt that the Senate will pass the bill to construct sloops-of-war, upon which a long and interesting debate arose today, and the number is likely to be increased to ten, as recommended by the Committee on the Navy.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Committee on Commerce astonished the House today by asking that Thursday, Feb. 13, be set apart for them to report bills in relation to the Marine Ship-canal, the Kanawha and James River Canal, and the Ohio and Savannah River Canal. It looked as though an immense scheme of internal improvements was to be sprung upon Congress, and hence the surprise was general when the Democratic side recorded their names almost to a man in favor of giving the Committee an opportunity to bring these measures before this Congress. All adherence to the traditional policy of their party seems to have been knocked out of the Democrats in Congress by the recent election. By the aid of their votes the Commerce Committee secured an assignment of the day named. Today's vote cannot be taken as an indication of the final vote on these measures. It is learned that the Committee has not yet matured a bill in relation to either of these undertakings, but expects to have them ready before the 13th of February, and the Committee is undoubtedly favorable to them all.

REVIVAL OF COMMERCE.

This same Committee has control of the House to-morrow, and next day it will report its bill for the revival of commerce by means of a general subsidy, granting bounties of twelve and fifteen per cent. upon wood and iron vessels respectively, the particulars of which have already been published in the TIMES. This measure will meet with strenuous opposition.

THE ILLINOIS TWO PER CENT. BILL.

A memorial has been presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee requesting that the Illinois Two per Cent. bill be immediately considered. The friends of the bill claim to have a majority of the Senate.

EDUCATION AND LABOR.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor heard arguments in favor of the bill providing for the establishment of a National Sanitary Bureau.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Thomas Jernegan, to be Surveyor of Customs for Michigan City, Ind.; Isaac S. Stewart, to be Collector of Customs at Alaska.

Postmasters—David H. Patterson, at Methuen, Mass.; James H. Master, at Cohoes, N. Y.; William C. Vanderwater, at Princeton, N. J.; Frank C. Henck, at Brookhaven, Miss.; William M. Kenyon, at Powell, Mich.

John Wyckoff, U. S. Willett, and George Deloss, of New-York; J. B. Croset, of Pennsylvania; John H. Little, of Maine; A. P. R. Hanks, of Wisconsin; C. H. Greenway, of Rhode Island, and E. C. Chaytor, of South Carolina, to be Third Lieutenants in the revenue marine service.

WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL ORDER.

A general order issued from the War Department today says:

First—That the battalion of engineers and engineer post, depot, and establishment of Willet's Point, New-York Harbor, are under the direct orders of the Chief of Engineers, and independent of the command of either Department or division commanders.

Second—The inspections contemplated in general orders dated Oct. 5, 1872, from the War Department, so far as relates to the battalion of engineers, and its post engineer, establishments, officers, and agents, under the direct orders of the Chief of Engineers, will not be made by inspectors acting under orders of either department or division commanders.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The reports of the national banks to the Controller of the Currency were entered at the close of business on the 27th ultimo; and the reports of the State banks of New-York were rendered to the Bank Superintendent before the commencement of business on the 28th ultimo. The reports of the State banks of New-York and of the national banks are, therefore, rendered at the same time in December, furnishing an opportunity for comparison.

THE SYNDICATE.

To-morrow was the day fixed by the Ways and Means Committee to consider the bill to refund the cotton tax, but as several prominent bankers are here to be heard on the syndicate question, the Cotton-tax bill will be set aside and the statements of these gentlemen be heard.

GOAT ISLAND.

When before the Senate Military Committee, President Stanford, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, in response to questions put to him, admitted that of the hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat and of gold and silver ores delivered at the Bay of San Francisco by his roads during the present season, nearly all had left the harbor on shipboard without any special port charges, wharfage, or other tolls. This is claimed by the opponents of the Goat Island bill as practical and conclusive evidence that the cession of no part of the island to the railroad is essential in order to free commerce, or onerous exactions at the hands of San Francisco wharf-owners, as has been frequently alleged.

THE CIGAR TRADE.

From an official statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Office, it appears that the whole number of cigar manufacturers in the United States is 12,294, employing 71,491 men, and for whom the whole amount of bonds given is $14,016,090.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

Officials of the Treasury say that the proposal from Phelps, Dodge & Co., to pay the Government $260,000 in lieu of alleged duties unpaid, is not likely to be accepted by the Department.

THE KUKLUX PRISONERS.

The cases of several Kuklux prisoners are now undergoing consideration by the Attorney-General, and it is probable that very soon a number of additional pardons will be issued.

The Insurance Question Before a Massachusetts Legislative Committee.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The Legislative Committee today gave hearings on the beer and insurance questions. On the latter subject detailed statements were given of the trouble and delay in getting settlements of losses. Rufus S. Frost, whose concern lost $250,000 by the fire on the 9th of November, testified that the merchants of Boston had been treated unfairly by insurance companies outside of the State. He had made out his statement of losses, and the adjusters approved of them, on behalf of the Board of Underwriters, on the 19th of November, and notices were given to the companies about the last of December. The agents of the Market and Hope Companies, of New-York, were sent to examine over again the books and justify the proofs of losses. This had the effect to postpone the day of payment to the sixty days beyond that time. He said the adjusters in such cases offer to pay the losses at a discount of ten per cent., a shave which weak concerns sometimes are compelled to submit to. He believed that a simple form of policy should be prescribed to the insurance companies of Massachusetts by law, special contracts to be drawn in writing, and that proof of losses should be adjusted within thirty days. Edward Atkinson, Ezra Farnsworth, and others related similar experience.

The Late Gen. Lee's Birthday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—Lee's birthday was celebrated with great eclat here today, on which occasion the first parade of the military since the war took place. The First Georgia Volunteer, the Eighteenth Battalion, the Chestham Artillery Battery, and the Georgia Hussars paraded in uniform. Gen. Wade Hampton delivered an address. The day was generally observed as a holiday, and resembled the 4th of July before the war.

THE SWOLLEN RIVERS.

Nine Persons in Imminent Peril on an Island in the Susquehanna—The Potomac Gorge.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Our latest information from Port Deposit is up to midnight, and is to the effect that the ice-gorge and flood in the Susquehanna River is the worst ever known. All that part of the town bordering on the river is overflowed, and the roar and crash of the rushing ice is appalling.

Two families, consisting of two men and their wives and five children, are isolated on an island in the river in imminent peril. After dark their shrieks and cries for aid were heard above the roar of the river, but as it is impossible to reach them, or to give them any assistance, it is feared that they will be carried off before morning.

There may be many more lives lost, and the destruction of property will certainly be great.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ROCK RUN, Md., via PORT DEPOSIT, Jan 20.—A temporary telegraph office has been established here, the operator having been forced to abandon his office in Port Deposit in consequence of a flood. The platform in front of the office was carried away by the water soon after he left. He was forced to take to the hills so as to reach this point. The people of Port Deposit were leaving their houses. Many had to be removed in boats, and it is feared there has been loss of life.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Jan. 20.—The ice has gone from below the railroad bridge and for about a mile above the bridge on the west side of the "Island." On the eastern side the ice extends nearly down to the bridge. The ice is gorged between the "Island" and the lower end of Port Deposit, and the back water water floods Port Deposit. There is five feet of water between the depot and the street. Many families have been taken from submerged dwellings from windows. The quantity of ice in the river is immense.

THE ICE GORGE IN THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Today, as on Saturday, the vast sea of ice continued to float down the Potomac without cessation, and many were attracted to the shores to witness the lively scene. The ice in the Georgetown channel commenced to form into a jam above the bridge, as early as Friday, and the entire channel from the bridge to opposite Arlington, and extending to the flats, is now a perfect clog of ice and drift-wood, apparently running deep down into the lower strata of the channel. Old river men were heard to remark yesterday that it was the worst ice jam they ever saw in this river. No damage has been done by it up till last evening, with the exception of the grounding of the steamer E. C. Knight on the flats, with no prospect of her getting relief until the ice breaks up. The steamer left Georgetown on Friday last, about the same time the steamer John Gibson arrived here from Quantico. On the passage down she ran ashore off Gravelly Creek. She is heavily laden with flour, and this ice gorge has had the tendency to force her further on the sand. It is possible she may be detained for several days, waiting for the river to clear and possibly to repair damages. Since the formation of this ice an outlet has been made by the water in a diagonal direction toward the north draw, and possibly a deep swash channel may be the result of the ice embargo this year. The steamer Lady of the Lake does not leave today, as advertised, the ice being ten feet thick at Glesborough. No ferry-boats are running today.

THE RIVERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

CHICKIES, Penn., Jan. 20.—The ice commenced running on Saturday, and the Susquehanna River is falling.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—The ice is nearly all gone at this point, and the Susquehanna has fallen four feet.

The ice gorge continues near Williamsport, but the water is falling.

An ice gorge has formed near Safe Harbor and the water is backed up to the top of the dam.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The ice gorge in the Schuylkill below Manayunk continues, and the water is flooding all the mills and houses in the lower part of Manayunk. It is feared that when the ice breaks away it will damage the dam at Fairmount and cut off a portion of the water supply of Philadelphia.

Breaking Up of the Ice in the Hudson—Albany Partially Flooded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 19, 1873.

I presume the average Albanian is so accustomed to his annual Winter flood that, unless it attains unusual proportions, and does more than average damage, he takes but languid interest in it, considering the affair something which only concerns the unlucky ones who happen to be swamped out. Whenever the weather is cold enough to freeze the waters of the Hudson, and afterward mild enough to thaw the ice rather rapidly, Albany is sure to be flooded, and these two meteorological conditions are not unfrequent during the Winter. There are some parts of this city, as the wharves and the streets lying at the base of the hills, which annually present the spectacle of a miniature Venice. The very mild weather of Thursday and Friday last brought with it the first flood of the season, but Saturday and today the cold snap came again, and the rising of the waters was checked before anything more than the wharves and adjacent warehouses had been set afloat. This being the case, the Albanian takes but little notice of so trifling an incident of the Winter; he probably expects something of much greater magnitude before the Hudson sinks to its Summer limits, and reserves his interest for that. Nevertheless, to one who has not had the advantage of being yearly flooded out of his house, or seeing his neighbors in that condition, there was much that was novel and interesting in the scene which the river presented this morning. As one emerged from the narrow thoroughfare on to the triangular space where the wharf of the People's line of boats is situated, the extent of the break-up and consequent flooding became apparent. The river, or rather the ice on its surface, was level with the edge of the wharves; and from shore to shore the broken masses of ice were so closely jammed and frozen together that the river could be crossed at any point as safely as when the surface was one unbroken level, as it was up to Friday evening. The water had risen during the thaw some three feet higher than it was now, and had frozen in the streets. I was admonished of this by suddenly slipping into a hole; and looking for the cause of it, found it was not the snow-covered surface of the road I was walking on, but a large mass of ice which had remained fixed to the declivity when the water retired. As the ground a few yards beyond it sloped still more, the ice had there broken into small fragments, and a couple of lamp-posts had large masses of it sticking round the shoulders of them, showing the height to which the water had risen. The canal-boats along the bank were high up on it, and in such positions that, should another thaw come, and the water rise very suddenly, as it not unfrequently does, many of them would be dashed against the adjacent warehouses with a force which would probably break something. From the railroad bridge crossing the river the eye rested everywhere on the same scene. Far up to the north and away down to the distant bend of the river south the broad stream was choked by the broken ice, piled up in mounds, great slabs thrust up endways, broken and irregular masses jammed into fantastic shapes, here and there a broad, flat cake, now and then a plank, spar, or great branches of trees standing up rigid and immovable, just as they had come down with the rush of waters, had been arrested in their places by the choking of the channel, and been fixed by the suddenly returning cold. In the extreme distance this irregularity of surface disappeared, and the river seemed a wide field of smooth snow-covered ice.

Though not entirely unknown, a thaw capable of moving the ice is rather rare in this month of the year. Usually it is about the middle of March, or beginning of April that the Albanians look out for their floods. No further thaw is now anticipated till the regular time for it arrives; but much depends on the state of weather, not so much here as in the upper part of the watershed of the Hudson. The mild weather of last week, combined with a warm rain, melted the snow and swelled every tributary of the river, and the immense volume of water which the channel of the river received burst up the frozen surface which confined it. The ice which formed across the river here is probably a mile or two south; the jam of broken fragments now closing the channel came down from the north. If Winter warms into Spring gradually, and without heavy rains, the city will doubtless escape with no more swamping than it has already received; for the river, not being subject to any violent increase of its volume, will carry off the ice without disturbance. But should the contrary be the case, and a sudden thaw and violent rain set in at the close of the season, then the lower part of the city must inevitably be set afloat, just as it has been whenever these things have happened before. It might be inquired why, when it is known that certain conditions, very likely to happen, being given, and the city must surely be flooded, the people don't devise some scheme to prevent it, either by deepening the bed of the river, removing the many obstructions in the stream, or raising the level of its embankments. Every Spring the Albanian sends through the Associated Press the most graphic descriptions of how his city is laid under water, this year's dispatches being modeled on those of last or the year preceding; but apparently he does nothing to guard against the annual calamity. He has come to look upon it as a regular part of the Winter season, something over which he has no control, and he appears to view the rising of the waters and the destruction of his property—much as the Californians regard earthquakes—as a natural condition peculiar to the country. You will hear this idea freely expressed among the residents, and, of course, if the people principally concerned in the matter can take this philosophical view of it, the rest of mankind, I presume, can endure the calamity with equal equanimity.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Lieut. Vinton A. Goddard, of the Sixth Cavalry, has resigned.

Lieut.-Commander George Armentrout is ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

George Pratt, a well-known resident of Brookline, Mass., committed suicide on Sunday.

The horse epidemic has become very general in Salt Lake City.

Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, is dangerously ill of typhoid-pneumonia.

David Clark renewed his suit today, in Hartford, Conn., against Rev. Dr. Scudder in the matter of the Martha's Vineyard cottage.

Henry R. Richards, a ship-builder, of Beaver River, Yarmouth, N. S., has failed. His liabilities amount to $75,600.

Three hundred dollars conscience money was received yesterday at the Treasury, in Washington, on account of revenue stamps.

Hon. William F. Gilmore, Republican Senator from Sumter County, Alabama, died yesterday, at Montgomery, of congestive chills.

James Neeley was yesterday convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of his wife in October last. The verdict was murder in the second degree.

The following is the day calendar in the Supreme Court, General Term, in Syracuse for Jan. 21: Nos. 47, 139, 140, 38, 64, 150, 151, 156, 158, 160.

John W. Roberts, a man employed in Slattington, Penn., fell into a quarry about fifty deep, yesterday, and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and child.

A fire, late Saturday night, on St. Paul-street, Montreal, destroyed Pierre Joly's wholesale grocery. The loss is about $35,000; insurance, $20,000.

Samuel Filbert, of Masonville, N. J., was seriously injured, in Philadelphia, yesterday, by falling under a passenger-car, while attempting to get on the front platform.

The loss, by burning, of the Mitchell Rowland Lumber Company's mills, at Toledo, Ohio, on Sunday, is now reported as aggregating between $60,000 and $75,000.

A fire broke out in the waste-paper room of the Troy *Daily Whig* office yesterday evening at 9 o'clock. It was confined to the lower floor, and the damage will be less than $1,000.

Payne Durkee, an inspector in the Custom-house at Portsmouth, N. H., fell dead in the Methodist chapel on Sunday evening. He was fifty-three years of age.

Gen. Gordon was the favorite, and sold three to one in the Senatorial pools, in Atlanta, Ga., last night. Stephens brought the next highest price, and Hill the lowest.

James Bry, or Bury, employed in Hebronsville mill, Rhode Island, was found yesterday morning frozen to death, a short distance from the village. A whisky-bottle was found near by him.

A fire occurred, last evening, in a block of four wooden houses in the Highland District, in Boston. Two of the houses were entirely consumed. Loss $10,000; insurance $7,000, in Boston offices.

The Iowa and Minnesota divisions of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have been cleared of the snow-drifts, and trains are now running. The roads in Wisconsin have also been cleared.

A fire at Oskaloosa, Iowa, on Sunday night, destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town, including Masonic Hall and Dixon's block, two of the finest buildings in the town. The total loss is estimated at $45,000.

The following were the Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $3,740,353; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $28,830,000; coin, (including $25,152,500 coin certificates,) $68,832,000.

A resolution was reported in the Maine House of Representatives, authorizing the Governor to call the attention of the authorities of New-York to the unjust Hell Gate Pilot laws, which are a great detriment to Maine commerce.

Farewell missionary services were held in the Bromfield-street Methodist Church, Boston, yesterday, pending the departure of Rev. William Butler and wife for missionary work in Mexico. Dr. Butler was for many years a missionary in India.

Enoch Jackson, a colored man, living near the Penitentiary, in Little Rock, Ark., while asleep on Saturday night, was knocked on the head and killed by his wife and another woman, who afterward threw the body into the fire. Both women have been arrested.

The Boston Board of Health urges the necessity of vaccination, and requests prompt information of new cases, and the co-operation of the citizens generally in carrying out the proper sanitary measures for the extinction of the small-pox.

The fire at Reppliér's colliery, near Ashland, Penn., is still burning, although it was thought on Saturday that it was out. The fire is in the air-hole, and extends to the upper part of the vein in the vicinity of the slope. It is said that it will require weeks for the water now being pumped into the mine to get high enough to extinguish the fire.

Resolved Sowle, a well-known and very peaceful citizen of Fall River, Mass., was assaulted and knocked down by a man named Daniel Sullivan, at the corner of Main-street and Market-square, in that place, early last evening. Mr. Sowle was so injured about the head that his physicians think he cannot recover. Sullivan was arrested and locked up. No cause is known for the assault.

Capt. Price, commanding Company E, Fifth Cavalry, has returned to Prescott, Arizona, from a fifteen days' scout. Near the mouth of the Black Cañon he had a fight with the Apaches and killed five, and three escaped. Near the head of the Black Cañon he had another fight and killed thirty-six Apaches—"Tonto" warriors. Since the last report the troops operating from Camp Verde have killed thirteen warriors.

LOUISIANA.

Abstract of the Papers Submitted to Congress by the President with his Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The documents accompanying the President's Message, in response to a resolution of the House relative to Louisiana affairs, have just been printed. In addition to the memorials and telegrams heretofore published, there are a letter from S. B. Packard to Attorney-General Williams, a letter from W. P. Kellogg to the same, dated 27th November, the letter of one E. H. Augomar in reply to the memorial of the Citizens' Committee, and an address of the Republicans of Louisiana to the people of the United States, signed by John Ray, M. F. Bonseno, and G. Casenave.

Among the telegrams is one from W. P. Kellogg and J. F. Casey to the President, stating the Fusion Legislature to be composed mainly of persons never returned as elected. A telegram from Collector Casey to President Grant, dated Dec. 6, says: "Marshal Packard took possession of the State-house this morning, at an early hour, with a military posse, in obedience to a mandate of the Circuit Court to prevent the illegal assemblage of persons under guise of the authority of Warmoth's Returning Board, in violation of the injunction of the Circuit Court. A decree of the Court just rendered, declares that Warmoth's Returning Board is illegal and orders the returns of the election to be forthwith placed before the legal Board. This Board will probably soon declare the result of the election of officers of State and of the Legislature, which will meet in the State-house with the protection of the Courts. The decree was sweeping in its provisions, and if enforced will save the Republican majority and give Louisiana a Republican Legislature and State Government, and check Warmoth in his usurpations. Warmoth's Democratic supporters are becoming disgusted with him, and charge that his usurpations are ruining their cause."

A telegram from Mr. Packard to Mr. Williams, dated Dec. 6, says the Board counted the ballots of persons wrongfully prevented from voting, as filed with the Chief Supervisor.

Gov. Pinchback telegraphs to the President, under date of Dec. 10, that "Pursuant to advertisement, the Democratic indignation meeting was held at noon. Inflammatory appeals were made in circulars, and incendiary language was used by some of the speakers, but I do not regard any outbreak imminent. That my course is approved by the vast majority of the honest citizens is without doubt."

A telegram from Collector Casey to the President, dated Dec. 11, says: "Parties interested in the success of the Democratic Party, particularly the New-Orleans *Times*, are making desperate efforts to array the people against us. Old citizens are dragooned into an opposition they do not feel, and the pressure is hourly growing. Our members are poor, and our adversaries are rich, and offers are made that are difficult for them to withstand. There is danger that they will break our quorum. The delay in placing troops at the disposal of Gov. Pinchback in accordance with the joint resolution of Monday is disheartening to our friends, and cheering to our enemies. If the requisition of the Legislature is complied with all difficulty will be dissipated, the party saved, and everything will go on smoothly. If this is done the tide will be turned at once in our favor."

A telegram of Dec. 11, from Mr. Kellogg to Attorney-General Williams, says: "If the President in some way indicates his recognition of Gov. Pinchback and the Legislature it would settle everything."

A telegram from Collector Casey to the President, dated Dec. 11, says: "The Democratic members of the Legislature are taking their seats; most, if not all, will be in during the next few days. It is important that you immediately recognize Gov. Pinchback's Legislature in some manner, either by instructing Gen. Emory to comply with any requisition from Gov. Pinchback, or otherwise. This would quiet matters much. I earnestly urge this, and ask a reply."

A telegram of Dec. 12, from Casey to the President, says: "A conflict may occur at any hour, and in my opinion there is no safety for the legal government without the Federal troops are given, in compliance with the requisition of the Legislature. The Supreme Court is known to be in sympathy with the Republican State Government."

In a letter of Dec. 15, to the Attorney-General, Mr. Packard says: "I challenge any evidence that even the smallest number of blacks voted the fusion ticket." In the same letter on comparing the ratio of the total white population comprising a large unnaturalized foreign element to the white rate, we discover it to be one to nine, and by a similar computation every fifth colored inhabitant is a voter. The volume likewise contains the memorials and telegrams of the citizens of New-Orleans, with the signatures; the arguments by the respective counsel in the case before Judge Durell, and the complaints, answers, orders, and the decisions in the same, and the documents relating to the proceedings in the State Courts terminate with the retirement of Judge Dibble.

Attorney-General Williams, in his account of the proceedings in the State Courts, says: "On the morning of Nov. 22 Elmore proceeded with an armed mob and seized the Eighth District Court before the hour to which the Court had adjourned. At the hour of 11, Judge Dibble arrived with Sheriff Sauvenet, whom he directed to open the Court. Both Judge and Sheriff were then forcibly ejected by the mob, under the direction of Elmore. Judge Dibble, at all times, subsequently claimed to be Judge of the Court. As the documents have now been printed the House Committee on the Judiciary will proceed to the consideration of the case. In a day or two the credentials of Gen. McMillan, elected Senator for the short term by the fusion Legislature, and of Mr. John Ray, elected by the Pinchback Legislature will be referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and the determination of their rival claims will involve an examination into the whole subject.

Expulsion of the Corruptionist Senators—The Mock Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—In the regular Senate today, Messrs. Jenks, Swords, and Warrall, who withdrew on the 10th, taking seats in the mock Senate, were expelled.

Resolutions were introduced expelling nine members of the House on similar grounds, and postponed until to-morrow.

The mock Legislature today balloted for Senator unsuccessfully.

THE PARKER'S LANDING FIRE.

One Hundred Families Made Homeless—Loss from $100,000 to $250,000.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—The fire at Parker's Landing, in the oil regions, which was subdued at a late hour last night, was one of the most destructive that ever visited that section of country. Over 100 families are rendered houseless by the conflagration, and, as business has been almost stagnant throughout the oil regions during the past year, and money exceedingly scarce, it is feared that great suffering may result from the destruction of their houses. The fire originated in the upper part of Dolan's saloon, and as the day was bitterly cold and high winds prevailed, the fire spread rapidly in a northerly and southerly direction, consuming every house in the upper part of the town. The buildings were all of wood, and the flames spread with such rapidity that it was next to impossible to check them. There was one hand-engine at Parker's, but it was rendered altogether useless yesterday by the hose collapsing and freezing.

The principal losses are as follows: Wallace House, $10,000; J. G. Gaily, $2,000; Leahman & Son's shoe house, $3,000; Briscoe, drugs, $5,000; Dollar Store, $1,000; Tate's grocery, $1,000; McManus' Hotel, $3,000; Oil Exchange Hotel, $3,000; Dailey's grocery and dwelling, $5,000; Fredericks' shoe-store, $2,000; Smith's hotel, $5,000; Chalfant & Graff, hardware, $50,000; the *Derrick*, $5,000; Barthad, tobacco, $1,000; McConnel, Jr., office and building, $5,000; Col. Woodward, $1,000; Dolan's Opera-saloon, $5,000; Spencer's Opera-house, $10,000; Steele's livery-stable, $5,000; Kittanning saloon, $2,000; 'Squire Fullerton's residence, $3,000; grocery and bakery, $2,000; McLoughlin's residence, $3,000; Levin's grocery, $5,000; saloon, $1,000; grocery, $1,000; Joe Gow's residence, $1,000; Sweeney Brothers' feed and junk store, $10,500; millinery, $1,000; Brown & Harmon, lumber, $5,000; meat-shop, $1,000; McLoughlin's residence and millinery, $3,000.

These buildings were all on the upper side of the main street. On the lower, or river side seven buildings were consumed, worth about $10,000 in the aggregate. A tall house at the bridge was also consumed, and H. LeF. Brown's furniture establishment, worth (building and stock) $7,000. On the same side, Fullerton & Golden's law offices, valued at $1,000, were destroyed; George S. Dondon's restaurant and saloon, worth about $1,000; G. P. Stock's barber-shop and bath-house, $1,000; Jake Frederick's house, $600—blown up to arrest the progress of the flames; the Greeley House, owned by Mr. Maroon, of Tarentum, $3,000; Crull's livery-stable, $1,000; barber's shop, $1,000; Mrs. Smith's laundry, $800; Campbell's lumber office, $1,000. On the back street, the following-named property was destroyed: John Phillips' dwelling, $2,000; Odd-fellows' Hall, $3,000; *Daily Transcript* office and Barnes' steel-store, $5,000; Bennett's hardware-store, $4,000; John Shirley's residence, $2,000. In addition to these, a school house and about twenty-five other buildings on the hill-side were burned. These are estimated to have been worth from $500 to $600 each. The total loss will foot up $200,000 or $250,000.

The burnt district extends from Karn's residence on the north, southward to J. D. Prest's store in length, and from the river bank back to the hill. A meeting of citizens here has been called for to-morrow, to take steps toward sending relief to the sufferers.

THE MODOC WAR.

An Eight-Hour Battle—The Troops Defeated, with a Loss of Forty Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A dispatch from Yreka, today, states that a message had just arrived at that place from the head-quarters of Gen. Wheaton, commanding the troops in action against the Modoc Indians. A severe battle had been fought last Friday, by the troops under the command of Gen. Wheaton, consisting of 250 regulars, two companies of Oregon volunteers, twenty-five riflemen of California, under command of Capt. Fairchild, and a few Klamath Indians, making altogether about 400 men. The battle took place near the eastern shore of Tule Lake. On Thursday, Capt. Bernard went round the north end of the lake to the east side, and to the east of Capt. Jack's position. He was to advance against Capt. Jack from the east and Gen. Wheaton from the south-west, the forces of the latter to be under cover of the fire of the howitzers. On Thursday night such a dense fog enveloped the country that they could not see forty yards. The two forces were then about twelve miles apart, though to communicate with each other it was necessary to go a much greater distance.

On Friday morning Capt. Bernard opened the battle against Capt. Jack, who had about 200 warriors concealed among the rocks along a line of two miles in length. Gen. Wheaton heard the firing, and had no alternative but to move to the aid of Capt. Bernard without the fire of the howitzers. The troops fought an unseen foe from 8 o'clock in the morning to dark, under a terrific fire, during which scarcely one Indian was seen. The loss to the troops was forty killed and wounded. The loss to the Modocs is unknown. The troops were finally obliged to retreat to their camps. Bernard's forces bore the brunt of the battle, and suffered terribly. All the cavalry fought on foot. Among the killed are Frank Trimble, and J. R. Brown, of Oregon. G. W. Roberts was mortally wounded; Capt. Perry, of the Regulars, seriously, and Lieut. Kyle slightly wounded. The movement is called a forced reconnoissance. Capt. Jack's position the leaders say they will take, but 1,000 men will be required to dislodge him from the Lava beds. The troops for the present will only try to prevent the Modocs from raiding on the settlement, and will wait for reinforcements.

ALABAMA.

The Legislative Difficulties No Nearer Settlement—Advice of the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Paul Strobach, Sheriff of Montgomery, Ala., had an interview with the President today, relative to the legislative muddle in Alabama. Mr. Strobach represents the case about the same as when the factions first met under the plan suggested by the Attorney-General, and that the differences dividing them are no nearer solution now than at that time; that the people at large are becoming very anxious on the subject, and that the business of the State is seriously embarrassed in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to harmonize. The President replied that while he was anxious for a proper and speedy settlement of the legislative trouble in Alabama, it was a matter which they must settle among themselves. The only thing the Government could do was to tender them the best advice they could, and he referred Mr. Strobach to the Attorney-General.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

The Witnesses Examined Yesterday—Four Give New Evidence.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 20.—Ten witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, in the Wharton trial today, six of whom testified in the Ketchum-Wharton trial, among them Deputy Marshal Frye, who first placed Mrs. Wharton under arrest.

The only new facts developed were in the testimony of Mrs. Charles Frick, sister-in-law of Van Ness, who testified to having tasted milk on Sunday afternoon, 25th of June, which was brought from a refrigerator in Mrs. Wharton's cellar to be given to Van Ness. The milk she said when tasted was as bitter as gall. Mrs. Wharton then brought fresh milk, which witness tasted and found sweet. About twenty minutes afterward witness was taken suddenly very sick with retching, extreme nausea, and vomiting, and called in a physician. Mrs. Wharton came where she was, and assured her there was nothing in the milk, as she had tasted it herself.

Harry W. Rogers testified to Mrs. Wharton going to his office on the 7th of July, the week succeeding the death of Gen. Ketchum, and the illness of Van Ness, and attempting to procure his indorsement to a note for $11,000, which note she said she had arranged to be cashed by other parties, and from the proceeds of which she proposed to pay witness $1,000 for his name or indorsement, and $5,700 on an overdue note of Mrs. Wharton held by witness. Mr. Rogers detailed at some length his conversation with Mrs. Wharton relative to the security she proposed to give for his indorsement, in the course of which she stated that her income was $11,000 a year. Negotiations for his indorsement continued until the following Monday, by which time he had determined not to indorse, when Mrs. Wharton urged him to carry out the transactions. This he finally declined. After further conversation, Mrs. Wharton told witness she would receive $6,000 from Philadelphia in a few days, and if he would come up on Thursday she would pay the note held by him. Witness went up on Thursday, when he found Mrs. Wharton in great trouble, and she remarked, "If you had indorsed that note of mine, I would have been off; however, it would have made no difference; they would have brought me back; his note was not paid."

Gen. George D. Wise reiterated his testimony of the former trial, as to the effort of Mrs. Wharton to negotiate a loan through him for $11,000, on the 7th of July.

Prof. Aiken was next called to the stand, and repeated his testimony in regard to the analysis of a sediment formed in the tumbler. The only new feature in Prof. Aiken's testimony was that he came on the stand loaded down with small vials, containing the results of the analysis of caloral, gelseminum, milk punch, and tartar emetic, in solution and precipitate, which he exhibited to the Court and jury. It will be remembered that Dr. Aiken failed to produce the analysis of the sediment in the tumbler on the former trial. At the conclusion of his testimony the Court adjourned.

Heavy Weather at Sea.

HALIFAX, Jan. 20.—The brigantine Strickland, which left Prince Edward's Island for Halifax in November, and was given up as lost, has arrived disabled at Barbadoes, West Indies.

It is feared the brigantine Omer, of St. John, from Halifax to New-York, has been lost with all on board.

The brigantine Three Sisters, of Quebec, from Halifax, for Cow Bay, C. B., put back after being forty-five days out. She experienced severe weather, and lost a portion of her canvas. The crew was badly frozen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Comment in London on Samana Bay—Members of Parliament Fined—The Wreck of the Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Daily News* says of the lease of Samana Bay to an American company that it is not likely to give rise to any diplomatic complication; but the wholesomeness of this tendency to acquire territory beyond continental limits is doubtful. The United States present the spectacle of communities maintaining liberty and order by the exercise of absolute self-government; therefore, the Union is strong and respected.

Messrs. Onslow and Whalley, members of Parliament, have been fined £100 each for publicly accusing Sir John Duke Coleridge of conspiring to deprive the Tichborne claimant of his rights.

The Court of Inquiry organized to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the steam-ship Germany, on Coubra Point, off the mouth of the River Gironde, have made a report exonerating Capt. Troocks from all blame. The French pilot alone is held responsible for the disaster.

Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley Noel, the well-known English theologian, is dead.

Funeral Sermon of the Ex-Emperor in the Chapel at Chiselhurst.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—There was a large number of visitors at Chiselhurst yesterday. The funeral sermon of the late ex-Emperor Napoleon was preached in the chapel, which was filled to repletion. Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice sent flowers to be placed on the tomb.

The Prince Imperial will soon return to Woolwich to resume his studies at the Royal Military Academy.

Animated Debate in the French Assembly on School Reform.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, the Right introduced a resolution censuring M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, for his circular of last Autumn on School Reform. Bishop Dupanloup and M. Johnson attacked the Minister, who replied with an eloquent defense of his opinions on education.

A question of order was raised on the priority of a motion made some time ago by M. Christophle, which approves the circular in question. The latter motion was declared in order, by a vote of 353 against 303. The question was then put on the motion itself; but all the members of the Right abstained from voting, and the vote was declared void for want of a quorum. The sitting was soon afterward adjourned. M. Christophle's motion will come up for a fresh vote to-morrow.

M. Gambetta is suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

Three Communist prisoners have escaped from prison in Versailles.

A thunderstorm of unusual violence passed over Paris last night.

The French Dramatic Satire on Americans.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The play to which the attention of the Military Governor was called by the censors is "L'Oncle Sam," by M. Sardou. Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, disavows any action or intention on his part to interfere with the production of the play on the stage.

The Franco-German Boundary Commission have brought their labors to a close.

Frauds on Italian Emigrants—Dispute Between Italy and Uruguay.

ROME, Jan. 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Signor Pisavini asked that measures be taken to prevent the cruel frauds practiced upon emigrants by American emigration companies.

Minister Visconti replied that the Government had had its attention called to the deplorable occurrences which the honorable Deputy sought to prevent, and had measures under contemplation which, it hoped, would put a stop to them.

Prince Arthur, of England, has arrived in this city.

A plenipotentiary from Uruguay is expected here, to settle the long-standing financial dispute between Italy and that country.

Opening of the Swedish Diet—Scandinavian Unity.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—The annual session of the Swedish Diet was opened today by the King, in person, who, in his speech from the throne, expressed an earnest hope for the development of the Scandinavian union.

Municipal Reform in Porto Rico—Heavy Rains in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 17, via KEY WEST.—Advices from Porto Rico to the 12th inst. state that the inauguration of the new municipal reform laws for that island has been postponed by order of the Spanish Government. It was reported that the Government would also postpone the date for carrying into effect the proposed division of the civil and military power, and that the military authorities would continue to control civil affairs the same as heretofore.

Heavy rains throughout Cuba have caused a general suspension of cane-grinding.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen from the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts to the lower lakes and Lower Michigan, being quite low over Northern Illinois. Southerly winds, cloudy weather, and light snow are now prevailing over New-England; south-easterly and southerly winds, partly cloudy weather and rising temperature over the Middle, South Atlantic and Gulf States, with areas of light snow over the northern portion of the former. Rain is now falling from Missouri to Ohio and Kentucky, but north of this region cloudy weather with areas of light snow.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, except, possibly, snow for the northern portion of the former; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, light to fresh south-easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and rain areas, the winds veering to westerly and north-westerly over the Western Gulf States, with falling temperature and clearing weather; for Illinois, Wisconsin, and westward, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather; these conditions, gradually extending eastward over Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky, are accompanied by areas of light snow over the upper lake region.

The Inauguration of Gov. Elect Hartranft.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—Gov. elect Hartranft arrived here this afternoon, escorted by the Norristown Rifles, two fire companies, and the State Fencibles of Philadelphia. The inauguration takes place to-morrow, but the storm now prevailing will probably compel the ceremonies to be held in the hall of the House instead of outside.

A joint convention of the Legislature for the election of a State Senator will be held this evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The regiments of colored volunteers, the First and Second, white regiments, the Washington Greys, and the Independent Blues, will start for Harrisburg this evening, to take part in the inauguration to-morrow. Eight hundred soldiers' orphans from the Lincoln and Orphans' Institutes of this city, and the Cameron Club, Veteran Club, Irish Republican Club, and several Irish literary and beneficent associations, have already started for Harrisburg.

A Denial from Gov. Osborn.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 20.—Gov. Osborn authorizes an emphatic denial of that part of the testimony in the Caldwell case which represents him as having been connected with the alleged corruption of the Legislature at the time Caldwell was elected Senator.

THE TWEED CASE.

Cross-Examination of Andrew J. Garvey—Unveiling of Peculiar Rascality—To be Resumed Today.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis. The Court was unusually crowded during the proceedings, in expectation of singular developments during the cross-examination of Andrew J. Garvey by Mr. Graham. The examination lasted all day, and will be continued this morning at the opening of the Court. As usual, the prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Lyman Tremain and W. H. Peckham, and the prisoner was represented by Messrs. John Graham, David Dudley Field, W. Fullerton, John Burrill, and W. O. Bartlett.

Andrew J. Garvey was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Graham. He testified: I have seen in the newspapers that I was indicted by the Grand Jury, in connection with the defendant and others, but no papers were ever served upon me; I did not make any application to the Attorney-General to prevent my arrest in connection with this action, nor did anybody in my behalf, to my knowledge; I have heard there was an order of arrest issued against me; I first heard of it in Europe about the 20th of November, and I saw it in the public prints subsequently; I might have heard something about it in letters from my brother; I understood that the amount of bail in my case was fixed at half a million; I heard through the newspapers that the Attorney-General wrote to the Sheriff not to execute the order of arrest; I don't know how the letter came to be written, and I never spoke to him on the subject; the letter was to this effect:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 16, 1872.

Hon. M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.:

DEAR SIR: In order to prevent any misunderstanding I now renew the request heretofore made, that you will not arrest Andrew J. Garvey on the civil process now in your hands against Tweed, Ingersoll, and others. Yours, &c.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney-General.

I read that letter in the Sheriff's office this morning; I don't know of my own knowledge that indictments for forgery in the third degree were found against me, but I read it in the newspapers; no warrant was served upon me on these charges, and I have not been asked to give bail; I have not been required to give bail, because, I suppose, they knew I would not run away.

Q.—Don't you know of any arrangement whereby, in consideration of giving evidence here, you will not be proceeded against in these civil suits, and that you will not be prosecuted? A.—No, Sir; there is none in existence; people have talked about it, but there is nothing of the kind; I have an impression in my own mind that if I do not do what is right and truthful I will be in a bad fix. [Laughter.]

Q.—Are you not aware that your statements on Friday established a crime against you? A.—I am aware that to some extent I have been culpable; I suppose I did wrong when I had anything to do with these fellows; I have stated the truth as far as I know; I don't care for myself, and will tell the truth at all hazards; I will tell the truth if I have to die for it; I wish the jury to understand that I speak the truth, regardless of the consequences.

Q.—Do you know of any arrangement by which you will be free from the consequences of your evidence on Friday? A.—Mr. O'Conor told me that if I told the truth, of which they were to be judges, nothing would happen to me; this conversation occurred in January, 1872; I will tell the truth, because if I don't I know I am a lost man [great laughter]; the people, I suppose, or Mr. O'Conor, will determine what will become of me; where I saw Mr. O'Conor was at his residence on Washington Heights; I saw him the day after I returned from Europe, and avoided all publicity until after the result of that interview; no one knew of my return except my relatives, lawyers, and those attached to my interests; I did not advertise my arrival—[laughter]—but kept very quiet myself; I sailed from Liverpool, arriving at Halifax, thence to Annapolis, Boston, and home; I registered at Halifax under the name of Andrew Jeffers, for that is my name. [Laughter.] I registered under that name; is there anything wrong in that? [Laughter.] I was driven away from here in September, 1871, and was not long coming home. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you leave here in September under the name of Jeffers? A.—I will explain that.

Mr. Graham—I object.

Witness—My wife called me ——.

Mr. Graham—I insist you must answer me.

Witness—The ticket was taken under the name of McDonald, but my wife called me Garvey; I was known as McDonald on shipboard, and kept that name until I reached Switzerland, when I assumed the name of Jeffers; I knew of the existence of a treaty of extradition between this country and Switzerland that might cover my offense; I left Europe on the 2d of January on board the Nestoria, and was sick during the whole voyage; I don't think that being sea-sick would impress anything particularly on my mind; when I reached New-York I jumped off the cars at Forty-seventh-street and walked rapidly home; I was not in any way disguised, except that my beard was full grown; shaving facilities are not so good over in Europe as here; my cousin, Richard Owen, came with me to this country; he went to Europe partly on business and partly to see me.

Q.—Did he bring any information to you in reference to proceedings against you? A.—He brought letters from my wife and brother, which I subsequently destroyed; my brother's letter substantially said that my wife had seen Mr. O'Conor, and that I had better come back and state the circumstances; he advised me not to come to New-York, but to come by St. John; my wife went to Europe with me, but she started for home on the 28th of November.

Q.—Did your wife bring any message to your brother John, to which his letter, brought to you by Owen, was a response? A.—I wanted to return to this country, but was afraid to do so until some arrangement was made with Mr. O'Conor or somebody else representing the people; when myself and wife went away we had no intention of doing this thing at all; we had no idea with whom the arrangement was to be made, but the suggestion was first made by my wife; I did not write to my brother to make an arrangement with Mr. O'Conor or anybody else; I stated some points in extenuation of my conduct, to give to my lawyer, in case any suits were commenced against me; the interview between my wife and Mr. O'Conor was brought about by a friend, Wm. Kennelly. My brother wrote to me to go St. John, where I would meet my lawyer, and to state all the facts to him. He said he had seen Mr. O'Conor, and I should come back and tell the truth. I arrived in this City before daylight in the morning, and confined myself to my house until my interview with Mr. O'Conor. I think the name Jeffers was on the trunk I brought with me, but the name of Garvey was not. The name McDonald was on the trunk when I started for Europe. My departure, of course, was kept a secret. I started from my residence in the evening. I left without any thought of concealment, and passed your house twice. [A laugh.] I remained at a hotel in Hoboken under the name of Mr. Clapp, I think.

The Court directed the discontinuance of this line of examination.

Mr. Graham urged it was material, on the ground that Garvey's conduct showed evidence of a guilty consciousness and the only complaint he made before his departure was that Mr. Tweed did not see him. He claimed that this man wanted to dispose of his real estate, that he had made arrangements for that purpose, and that he intended to return and give State's evidence.

Witness (*eagerly*)—I am not State's evidence; I have been subpœnaed here as a private citizen.

The Court held that the witness admitted he was compelled to leave the country; that he returned on an arrangement to secure him from punishment and it could not permit further examination on that point.

Mr. Graham offered to show that the man's conduct showed he was the principal actor in the crimes to which he referred, and that his departure was instigated by a consciousness of self guilt. The Court disallowed the offer.

Witness—When I went to Europe I took with me only ninety-eight sovereigns and £1,000 in paper. My wife did not give me a dollar. Before I left I gave my brother power of attorney to dispose of my interests here. I had property here which I purchased for $492,000, and I assigned money to pay my honest debts. I have not assigned anything to the City or County of New-York to liquidate anything I might have owed them. I acquired the principal part of my real estate in 1867 and 1868. I have not purchased any since 1871. On that property I assumed mortgages to the amount of about $192,500. I assigned to my brother for $10, and gave him permission to dispose of it as he thought fit. All this was not done with the intention of never coming back, for I did expect to return. I expected my friends would fight the battle for me during my absence.

Q.—Who did you suppose would fight your battles while you were away? A.—Tweed, Sweeny, Henry Smith, Walter Roche, and the whole of the quartet. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you include Mayor Hall? A.—Honestly, I don't think I did. I did not think he would do anything to injure me, but his name was connected in the Press with the others.

Q.—In 1871, how much did you claim as due to you? A.—To tell you the fact, there was claimed more than was due to me.

Q.—Was there $200,000? A.—There might have been that amount, but I never expected to get it. [Laughter.] I could not tell you how much was honestly due to me; it might have been $100,000. That money was not paid to me, but I have not since claimed it, and don't propose to.

Q.—What was the amount of the claim, real or fictitious, you had against the City in September, 1871? A.—Over $200,000.

Q.—What was the amount of your real claim? A.—Under $80,000; I could not tell you the exact sum; I claim today about the same amount; I think Dave finished up about $6,000 worth of work since September, 1871. My wife's personal jewelry, like my bills, were overestimated; they were hardly worth more than $30,000.

Q.—Did Tweed present you with any articles of silver on the occasion of your marriage?

Mr. Tremain objected as immaterial.

Mr. Graham—I have a right to show that Mr. Tweed presented him with several articles of silver plate, and so great was his animus against Mr. Tweed that he destroyed them, and sold them as old silver.

Witness—I have not destroyed them; they are now in my possession.

Q.—When you entered into this agreement with Mr. O'Conor was it stipulated that you should return any money to the County? A.—There was nothing said on that subject at our interview; I was before the Grand Jury on three occasions, and gave evidence on the 17th and 22d of October, 1872.

Q.—Have you had any conversation with Mr. Peckham, claiming to have charge of the prosecution? A.—Yes, Sir, in February last; I had perhaps a half a dozen or more conversations with him afterward; my first conversation with him was before I heard of any indictment against me; I saw Mr. Peckham on Saturday evening at his house by his request; I only spoke to Mr. Tremain once, and that was in Mr. Peckham's house; the conversation lasted from half to three-quarters of an hour; from the time of my arrival in New-York up to the time I appeared as a witness in the Hall trial, I appeared frequently in open daylight in Brooklyn and in Central Park.

Q.—Were you not sprung upon the Court in the Hall case, and were you not brought in in company of a detective? The question was objected to and excluded.

Witness—I had an interview with Mr. Barlow, the Attorney-General, in relation to this matter; I don't recollect having made any affidavits in reference to the charge against Mr. Tweed; I remember having supplied some written memoranda to Mr. Peckham at different periods; I furnished some in the first part of March; I left those memoranda in the possession of Mr. Peckham; I may have given him a statement of fact, written over my own signature; altogether I gave him perhaps four or five, and they were volunteered by me; they were given him generally to correct some misstatements that might have taken place during our conversation.

Q.—On the 1st of January, 1868, what was the utmost amount you were worth? A.—Over $100,000; that consisted of some real estate, my business and stock, and $55,000 in United States securities; in the Summer of 1871 I commenced a suit against the County or City for work done on County and City buildings.

Q.—How much did you demand in that suit? A.—I think about $170,000.

Q.—Did you, within the last year, bring a suit against Mr. Tweed? A.—Yes, Sir; the amount was $20,417 13; the suit was settled by the payment of something like $18,330 83; when the bill was presented I was not here; I was in Jersey City when the final settlement took place; I received some of the payments on account of this bill and signed receipts; Mr. Edelsten paid me some of the money on behalf of Mr. Tweed.

Q.—Do you remember saying to Mr. Edelsten, "The old man would not see me after these troubles began. I went to his office to get advice about it, but he would not see me or give me any advice." Do you remember saying that?

Mr. Tremain objected, but the Court declared the question admissible.

Witness—I may have said that he avoided me, or something to that effect.

Q.—Do you remember saying, "If the old man saw and advised you what to do things would not be as they are?" A.—That is a very ingenious question, fixed up in that way. I can't say I used those precise words. I might have said I could not see him. I was in a perplexity and did not know what to do in the future. I don't think I used the words mentioned in your question. The bills now handed me from Mr. Tweed to me, are bills for work done on Mr. Tweed's property in Greenwich.

Q.—Look at this check dated Sept. 1, 1869, for $20,000, and see if you did not give that to Mr. Tweed? A.—That is not my check. This is the first time I had it in my hand. That is my indorsement upon it, but I never saw it and never received a cent of the money.

Mr. Graham offered in evidence a receipt for $19,756, and receipts for two other sums from Garvey to Tweed for work done for Mr. Tweed. He claimed that the writing in the body of the document and the indorsement was in the handwriting of the witness, but this the latter emphatically denied. He also offered in evidence bills to the amount of $147,000 paid by Mr. Tweed on his own private account.

Q.—Did you not swear before the Grand Jury that you never paid Mr. Tweed a cent in your life improperly, that you never promised anything, and that you never received money from him improperly? A.—No, Sir. I might have been asked such a question, but I do not recollect.

Q.—You received $119,000 on account for the erection of a private house for Mr. Connolly? A.—Yes, Sir; but I returned it. If a suit has been brought against Mr. Connolly in my name it has been without my knowledge. I have been paid on behalf of Mr. Connolly about $52,322 14 as payment of my claim.

At this point of the cross-examination the Court adjourned.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Controller Green's Recommendations to the Mayor Regarding City and County Expenses.

The following communication embodying suggestions relative to the reduction of expenses and taxation, was yesterday transmitted to Mayor Havemeyer by Controller Green:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 18, 1873.

Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: To insure a reduction of taxes in 1873, I suggested in a communication of the 8th inst., the necessity of prompt legislation. Will you allow me again to press this most important subject upon your attention with the view of obtaining immediate action? The ordinary expenses of the Government for 1872 were less than those of 1871 by upward of eight and a half millions of dollars. I am anxious that the tax-payers should have the benefit of a further reduction in 1873.

One item of the taxes of 1873, amounting to $3,664,387 72, consists of the City's portion of deficiencies created by a misuse by the State authorities of about six and a half millions of dollars belonging to the State sinking funds.

An act was passed in 1872 to submit to the people, as required by the Constitution, the question whether the whole of this deficit of six and a half millions should be paid by the issue of State bonds. The State Controller decides, however, that it must be raised by tax, because such submission is unconstitutional, for reasons which existed last year, but do not exist this year. The raising of the means to make up this deficiency in the State funds, of which this City has to do its share, is in no proper sense an expenditure of 1873, and should not be chargeable on that year. I propose, therefore,

First—That the City's portion of the tax required to supply this State deficiency, be raised by bonds of the City, payable in not exceeding two years, in equal annual installments, and that the City be reimbursed out of the proceeds of State bonds to be issued for the purpose; and that the necessary legislation be immediately initiated to accomplish these ends. The law might be made general to cover all of the counties of the State that desire to avail of its provisions.

Secondly—That for the purpose of reducing the taxes of the year the necessary legislation be had to authorize the transfer of all unexpended balances of last year.

The necessity of such legislation is illustrated by the fact that one of the departments, in a statement lately published, claims there is a balance unexpended of $469,250 95, of money provided for its current expenses for the year 1872. This amount of money more than was necessary for its expenses was raised by taxation at the cost of the interest. In addition to this, the demands of the same department for money for expenses of 1872 were reduced by the Board of Apportionment in the sum of $552,107, showing that more than $1,000,000 was asked for by that Department beyond its reasonable necessities.

Thirdly—That the raising in 1873 of $1,598,000 for the Fourth-avenue Improvement be postponed until 1874, or as needed.

There is now more than a million and a half in the Treasury for this purpose raised in 1872, which will probably suffice to carry the work through 1873.

Fourthly—That the appropriations for carrying on the Government for 1873 be re-examined and refixed without delay, and the Departments compelled to reduce expenses accordingly.

I have prepared a draft of a bill to accomplish the objects above specified, and respectfully ask, if its provisions meet your approval, it be transmitted to the Legislature as early as you may deem practicable; for the reduction of expenses should commence at once, and not be left until a quarter of the year has passed.

If the authority is given to carry out these suggestions, we may expect a reduction of six and a half millions in the taxation of 1873, and that the rate will be about 2.61 per cent. on the valuation of 1872, as against a rate of 2.909 per cent. of actual expenditure for 1871.

You will observe that this communication relates to the current ordinary expenses of the Government, and that it in no respect proposes to check or hinder the progress of the great public improvements for the development or adornment of the City. These should go forward under a wise and liberal direction, stimulated by the influence of that enlightened reform which inflexibly insists that the money of the people should be so applied as to realize actual results for every dollar expended.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

AND. H. GREEN, Controller.

Sale of the South-Side Railroad of Long Island.

For about a month past negotiations have been pending for the purchase and sale of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, and on Wednesday last these negotiations were consummated by an agreement on the part of the present directors to transfer the road and its appurtenances for a large money consideration, one-half of which was paid down. The formal change of ownership will take place today. The purchase of the controlling interest of the stock was made by Mr. Jacob R. Shipherd, of No. 24 Pine-street, ostensibly in his individual interest; but it is understood that the transaction was partly, at least, in the interest of a company of Boston capitalists, Mr. Shipherd himself being a Massachusetts man.

The present Board of Directors, with the President and other board officers, will resign their positions today. It is probable that a majority of the lower grade of employes will be retained by the new management, but it is understood that there will be some important changes among the principal officers. Mr. G. F. Carman, the present General Manager of the road, has been asked to retain his position, but he has preferred to resign.

The new owners have already decided to continue the contracts for extending the road on the east end to Moriches, and otherwise the general management, running of trains, &c., will continue, for the present, very much as it is now.

The South-side road has been running about five years, and all that time under the now retiring management, which has gained a good reputation.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A Man Found Dying at His Doorstep—Arrests on Suspicion.

Late on Sunday night Edwin P. Jones was found in Essex-street, near the corner of Hudson, insensible and bleeding from a wound in the head. He was removed to a room in the boarding-house No. 2 Essex-street, and the landlady recognized him as one of her boarders. Besides the wound on the head, his right eye was closed and discolored, and the right side of the face was very much swollen. Blood was dripping from the wound on the head, and after the body was laid upon a lounge blood began to flow from his mouth and nose. A boy was sent for a doctor, and met on his way Officer Broadmeadow, who compelled him to return, and when they entered the rooms were crowded with the boarders. The messenger was again dispatched for a physician, and Dr. McGill arrived and ordered the body to be taken to the City Hospital. In the interval the attention of the officer was called to two of the boarders, named Thomas Lee, late of Thirty-seventh-street, New-York, and Robert Halliday, who were more officious than other boarders, seeming to know all about the case, and expressing confidence in the recovery of Jones. The officer watched them closely, and compelled them to assist him to carry the body to the hospital. Soon after the arrival at the hospital they eluded the officer.

It was found that the skull was fractured just above the tip of the right ear, and that the fracture extended to the optic nerve, swelling and discoloring the eye. An effort was made to restore Jones to consciousness, but without success. At 3 o'clock, Officer Broadmeadow met Officer Rose on Washington-street, and they resolved to hunt up Lee and Halliday. While passing the lager-beer saloon No. 27 Essex-street they heard a voice saying, "A fellow got a head on him down our way tonight, and it served him right." They entered and found Lee, Halliday, a man named Reen, and the proprietor. They arrested the suspected parties, and Reen, who appeared to be a mutual friend. The three men were locked up. Lee is about twenty-five years of age, of stout build, a machinist by occupation, and reputed to be of quiet, peaceable habits. Halliday is twenty-eight years of age, an Englishman, of general good habits, but a demon when drunk. He had been drinking, but asserts that he was not out of the house after 9 o'clock. Reen is eighteen years of age, a molder by trade, and, as he claims, not acquainted with any of the parties concerned.

The accused were taken before Police Justice Seymour yesterday, and as there was no evidence against Reen he was discharged. Upon the testimony of Officers Rose and Broadmeadow, both of whom swore positively as to the assertion made in the saloon, Lee and Halliday were committed for further examination, and to await the result of Jones' injuries. At 11 o'clock the prisoners were taken to the bedside of the wounded man for identification, but he was unconscious, and remained so until noon, when he died. After his death Dr. Watson made a more thorough examination of the wound in the head, and he inclines to the opinion that it was caused by a slung-shot, though a small puncture in the centre of the wound indicates the use of a pointed instrument. In the breast pocket of a coat worn by the deceased were found an engraved business card, with his name and place of business as follows: E. P. Jones, naval architect and mining engineer, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

A small fancy envelope, inclosing a lock of brown hair, and addressed, "Miss Carrie S. Pearce, present;" a photograph of a young lady about eighteen years of age; a pay envelope, indorsed, "Services no longer required, E. P. Jones, $36 50 in full;" a ticket on the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to Mauch Chunk, and $13 in bills. The deceased was a man of liberal education, reserved in his habits, gentlemanly in his deportment, and a favorite with all his fellow-boarders. He breakfasted at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and was not seen after, until he was carried into the house in a dying condition. Beyond the fact that he was born in England nothing is known of the whereabouts of his friends. He was in the habit of carrying a watch, which was not found. As yet there is no conclusive evidence against either Lee or Halliday. An inquest on the body will be held at once.

Important Decision on the Question of Solvency.

A bill in equity was brought by William C. Bean, assignee in bankruptcy of Charles S. Kintzing, of St. Louis, Mo., to recover $16,275 83 from Louis E. Amsinck and others. Kintzing & Co. became insolvent on the 14th day of February, 1869, and a compromise was made, dated the 15th day of February, 1869, by which the creditors were to accept seventy per cent. in three equal payments, at six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest, for which the notes of the insolvent firm were to be given. The insolvent firm owed the defendants, at the date of the compromise, $32,551 65, and defendants signed the compromise agreement in common with most of the other creditors of Kintzing & Co., but with the understanding that Kintzing & Co. were to discount their compromise notes for an amount equal to fifty per cent. in cash of the indebtedness of Kintzing & Co. to defendants upon defendants signing the compromise agreement, and which was done.

Judge Blatchford, in an opinion just rendered, decides that in all compromises of this nature between creditors there must be open and fair dealing, and that no such secret understanding as was had in this case will be upheld either in law or equity. That the assignee in bankruptcy, as representing all the creditors, can maintain a suit to recover money so paid, under section 14 of the Bankruptcy act, and that the complainant must have judgment for the full amount for which the action is brought, with interest and costs.

Fanny Hyde Forfeits Her Recognizance

The case of Fanny Hyde, indicted for the murder of George W. Watson, in Williamsburg, one year ago, was called yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. The accused failed to answer, and the District-Attorney moved to have her recognizance forfeited. Mr. Morris, of counsel for the defense, made application for a postponement of the trial, based on affidavits setting forth the absence of important witnesses. The principal affidavit was made by Mr. Morris himself, and was chiefly a personal attack on District-Attorney Britton, charging him with having acted in bad faith, giving counsel to understand that the prosecution would be abandoned and then calling the case up for trial on short notice, together with all other criminal causes in which deponent was interested as counsel.

Mr. Britton declined making any reply, simply denying generally the facts stated with regard to himself.

The application was denied, and the Court made an order forfeiting Mrs. Hyde's bail, Judge Gilbert remarking that the fact that Counselor Morris had become indemnitor for her sureties might possibly be an element in his motion for opposing the forfeiture so strenuously.

Fanny Hyde was tried in April last, when the jury failed to agree, one only holding out for conviction as charged in the indictment, two for manslaughter in the third degree, and the rest for absolute acquittal. The accused was then released on bail in the sum of $2,500. She is said to be at present in Washington.

The Brooklyn Common Council on the New Charter.

The following resolutions, offered by Alderman Richardson, of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn, were adopted yesterday by the Board of Aldermen, without debate:

Whereas, The charter granted to the consolidated City of Brooklyn by the Legislature of 1854, before it was hampered by special legislation by the Legislature of 1869-'70 and '71, for the furtherance of private interests and the establishment of special Commissions to control various branches of the City Government, has been claimed to be one of the best charters of municipal government that ever blessed an American city; therefore,

Resolved, That this Common Council is in favor of such legislation as shall restore to this City of Brooklyn its charter rights, and recognize the Mayor as Chief Magistrate, and the Board of Aldermen as the sole legislative body of the city, together with other administrative officers appointed by them or elected by the people.

Resolved, That without committing ourselves to the approval of the specific provisions of the charter prepared by the Committee of One Hundred, we consider that the disinterested, laborious, and persevering efforts of so large and influential a body of fellow-citizens to prepare a charter for the city free from the defects and excrescences incident to the one now in force, shows them to be close students of our municipal system, and merits the unqualified commendation of their fellow-citizens.

Holly-Tree Inns—Movement in this City.

A meeting was held at Myers Hall, Spring-street, yesterday, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of establishing cheap eating and coffee houses, on the principle of the Holly-tree inns proposed in Brooklyn. Mr. James Cooke presided and urged upon those present the necessity of establishing cheap restaurants for the poorer classes, and prevent their going to dram-shops. Since the Holly-tree Inn movement had been started in Brooklyn it had met with success. After discussion it was agreed that invitations should be sent to the heads of the different workingmen's associations in the City, to the members of the Young Men's Christian and Catholic Associations, and to gentlemen who have identified themselves with the poorer classes. If the movement meets with encouragement a dozen such establishments will be started and conducted by men well posted in the restaurant business. If the enterprise should pay, rooms will be provided for amusements of different kinds.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of Wendell Phillips and others for a Prohibitory Liquor law.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the majority report adverse to the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire, and Mr. Edmunds, for himself and Mr. Wright, submitted the minority report in favor of the bill.

Both reports were ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced fixing $2 50 as the minimum price at which the Government shall sell all lands remaining to the United States within the limits of grants for rail or wagon roads, excepting lands within indemnity limits and claims of pre-emption settlers and privileges accorded by existing Homestead laws to soldiers and sailors.

By Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, making the pay of civil engineers in the navy the same as that now fixed by law for naval contractors.

By Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island—Directing the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the President, to contract with the lowest bidder within three months after sixty days' public notice, for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Australia and New-Zealand, touching at the Sandwich and Navigator islands; the service to be performed monthly for ten years from July 1, 1874, in first-class, American-built steam-ships of not less than 2,000 tons burden, and at a compensation not exceeding $225,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely several bills to amend the Bankrupt law. The Committee, he said, did not mean to express any opinion upon the merits of these bills, but reported them adversely because they would probably be superseded by a new bill on the subject.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, reported a new bill in relation to the Bankrupt law. It repeals the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, and all supplementary and amendatory acts, said repeal to take effect on the 1st day of next July, provided that this repeal shall not in any way affect any proceedings in bankruptcy commenced before the 1st day of next July.

THE TELEGRAPH QUESTION.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads to inquire into and report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the cost of construction and the present market value of the existing telegraph lines now in successful operation within the United States, and the character of the franchises and special privileges connected with them.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, said he wished to offer an amendment to the resolution, and it was laid over.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate information as to the condition of the business of the Department of Customs, the amount of force employed, and what increase is necessary to put the business and accounts of the Department in proper condition.

THE SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, the House amendment to the bill, fixing the time for the beginning of the annual session of the United States Supreme Court, was concurred in. The bill is, therefore, passed.

THE ADDITIONAL WAR-VESSELS.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, called up the House bill to authorize the construction of six steam vessels-of-war. The amendment reported by the Naval Committee is to increase the number to ten. Mr. Cragin stated, briefly, the condition of the Navy, and argued that more naval vessels were required by the best interests of the country.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, opposed the bill. He read a statement of the number of war vessels now in commission, and argued that there was no necessity for an increase. Regarding standing armies and navies as dangerous to liberty, he was in favor of keeping them at the lowest point consistent with safety, and he thought they now were large enough.

Mr. Nye, of Nevada, advocated the bill and eulogized the navy, and predicted that when the last sun should go down, it would go down upon the nation's navy.

Mr. Cole, of California, thought that six additional vessels would be enough, and that there was greater need for legislation to promote our commerce than to increase our navy.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, advocated the bill.

Mr. Stockton said that the nation was now virtually without a navy, and said it would be better to abolish the navy altogether than to allow it to sink to a condition where it could not compete with the other navies of the world.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, also advocated the bill.

Mr. Bayard also favored it.

Pending action on the bill, the Senate, at 4:20, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. Ely, of New-York—Providing that any person, or corporation, having a claim, either in law or in equity, against the United States, may bring suit to recover the same in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such person resides, or such corporation has its principal place of business, the service of notice of the pendency of such suit to be made as the District-Attorney of the United States for the district in which suit is brought may direct, and a copy of such notice, with a copy of the return of the Marshal thereon, to be sent by mail to the Attorney-General of the United States within two days after such service is made, and the Court, after the entry of such suit, may order such further notice as justice shall require, and such further proceedings shall be had in such suit in the same manner and to the same effect as if the same had been brought against an individual.

By Mr. Poland, of Vermont—For the distribution of the Geneva award.

By Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island—To repeal the law taxing deposits in savings banks.

By Mr. Cox, of New-York—(by request)—To aid in establishing a mail steam-ship line between the United States and Venezuela.

By Mr. Lamport, of New-York—For a commission on the subject of the suppression of intemperance.

By Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania—For the protection of settlers on the public lands.

By Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania—To fix the dates of the death of soldiers not heard from.

By Mr. Duke, of Virginia—Making liquorice, &c., used in the manufacture of tobacco and snuff, free of duty.

By Mr. Porter, of Virginia—Prohibiting State or Territorial officers from holding offices under the United States.

By Mr. Perce, of Mississippi—To refund the cotton tax collected in 1865-66-67-68.

By Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana—To organize the Indian Territory of Oklahama.

By Mr. Blair, of Michigan—Making appropriation for the payment of claims reported and allowed by the Southern Claims Commission.

By Mr. Archer, of Maryland—To regulate promotions in the active list of the navy.

By Mr. Potter, of New-York—To prevent the abuse of the franking privilege.

By Mr. Peters, of Maine—To protect the approaches to the Custom-house at Bangor, Me.

By Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—To punish pretended counterfeiters of United States currency and coin.

By Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts—Directing certain surveys on the Pacific coast.

By Mr. Coburn, of Indiana—To provide that no person shall be promoted in the army who is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

PAY OF CONTESTANTS.

The call of States for bills being concluded, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, offered a resolution to pay to members who have got their seats as the result of contested elections, the sums necessarily expended in the contest for the seats, whether they had been contestants or contestees. Adopted—yeas 89, nays 85.

A motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table by 90 yeas to 88 nays, in the midst of some excitement arising out of the statement made by Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, that several members who were directly interested had voted. It turned out, however, that all those members whom he alluded to either had not voted, or were not immediately interested, with the exception of two, who thereupon withdrew their votes.

PROHIBITION.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of the Societies of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars of Springfield, Mass., signed by their officers, asking for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of all intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage in the Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia.

INTERNAL WATER COMMUNICATION.

On motion of Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, it was ordered by a vote of 143 to 30, that on the 13th of February, the Committee on Commerce shall be authorized to report a bill relating to lines of internal water communication.

CENSUS TAKERS OF 1860.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, introduced and the House passed, under suspension of the rules, a bill to pay what is due to the census takers of the census of 1860, residing in the Southern States, whose payment was withheld on account of the war, or on account of their disloyalty.

GOAT ISLAND.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution alleging, in a very long preamble, that the Goat Island bill passed by the House at the last session was passed under various misrepresentations, and requesting the Senate to return the bill to the House. Negatived—yeas 94, nays 76—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

THANKS TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE MOCCASIN.

Mr. William R. Roberts, of New-York, introduced a concurrent resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. David Ritchie, of the revenue steamer Moccasin, and the officers and men under his command, for their heroic and humane action in saving forty-two lives and recovering seventeen dead bodies from the wreck of the steamer Metis, in Long Island Sound, on the 31st of August, 1872. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, the business of the Committee on Military Affairs was made the special order for the 19th of February next.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the true intent and meaning of the act of the 8th of June, 1872, amending the Bankrupt act, to make the exemptions under it the same as are allowed in the various States.

Mr. Haselton, of Wisconsin, moved as a substitute for Mr. Bingham's bill, one repealing the Bankrupt law entirely, which was carried by yeas 129, to nays 60. So that under the suspension of the rules the bill repealing the Bankrupt act was passed.

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented a memorial from the National Woman's Suffrage Association containing the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, in convention assembled, respectfully ask Congress to enact appropriate legislation during its present session to protect women citizens in the several States of the Union in their right to vote.

He also presented a petition of 1,500 citizens for the same purpose.

The House then, at 4:10 P. M., adjourned.

Alleged False Representations.

Eugene A. Heath was yesterday arrested on complaint of Theodore P. Austen, by Judson Jarvis, of the Sheriff's office, on an order of arrest issued by Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas. Austen brought suit against Heath for the recovery of $25,000, with costs and interest, claiming that in 1869 and 1870 Heath represented to him that a number of wealthy men in Portland, Conn., were negotiating with Heath for the formation of a stock company, to be styled the Heath and Smith Manufacturing Company, for the making of japanned goods to control the market. The new company was to have transferred to it, from Heath and William H. Smith, machinery valued at $50,000, goods worth $30,000, and patent rights, good-will, &c., worth $125,000, for stock in the new company. Austen was induced to purchase 820 shares of stock of the new company for $20,000, on Heath's representations, which, he alleges, in his affidavit, are false. Heath was arrested yesterday afternoon, and did not obtain bail during the day. Surety in $10,000 is required.

EDUCATION.

Teaching Science to Children—Prang's Natural History Series, Edited by Prof. N. A. Caulkins.

One of the greatest practical difficulties of teachers is to keep pace with the now scientific drift of the age in the instruction of children. Every intelligent person now recognizes that the teaching of children should, so far as possible, begin with natural science; that is, that the child should be taught to observe nature and to classify its observations. The first unconscious movement of the young mind is to note everything without, and especially to watch the habits and appearance of animals, the colors and actions of birds, the favorite place and the beauty of particular flowers, the habits of insects, and all the obvious phenomena of the natural world. Children in cities, of course, lose this most healthful education, and, unless artificially trained, grow up unused to this sympathy with, and observation of, nature. The residents of towns, who themselves were brought up in the country, can alone appreciate how great a loss it is in early memories, and in healthful mental habits, to spend childhood and youth in a large city. But even with the young who are growing up in the country, the great object of the modern system of education is to train these native habits of observation, to lead the pupil to observe every peculiarity of the animal or flower, and then to put these characteristics in a class, and so finally to reach one great end of science, the classification of phenomena. As soon as the scholar begins to group objects, a new world is open to him. The "kingdoms of life" are no longer an inextricable labyrinth of individual objects, but they shape themselves into orderly and systematic realms, where each member is united by common resemblances to the other, and classes and long links of relationship are discovered and fixed in the young mind. When the habit and training of classification are once imparted and fastened, all observation becomes scientific. The child puts the bird or the flower, or the forest animal, or the insect in its proper place in the great realms of life, or seeks to join it with others by peculiarities which it notes. In this mental process, the memory is cultivated, and not by arbitrary and uninteresting methods, but in a healthful, natural way. The reasoning faculty is trained, for the pupil must constantly ask, "Why is this animal or flower placed in this class?" or, "What is the meaning of this peculiarity or habit?" or, "How shall I place this new appearance, and classify it?" The scientific logical power is under continual exercise, and in a simple, pleasant manner.

Step by step, from particulars the pupil goes to generals, and begins to approach the higher ranges of reasoning. The mind asks itself what is the bond connecting these vast links of resemblances, and why nature is so orderly and delights thus in such complete classes and graded kingdoms? And finally, as it matures, it approaches the grand problems of the day: "The cause of order," "the link in variety and species," the thread of the labyrinth of the natural world, and "the origin of force?" But these are the higher results of the training.

Modern science holds that each child is better trained from infancy in its methods than under the old system of arbitrary memorizing and unthinking recitation and exclusive linguistic instruction. It believes that the natural world, its appearances, processes, and modes of action, are a more invigorating study, a more exact training, and a greater stimulus to the mind, than any memorizing of a language, or repetition of historical facts and dates, or exercise in grammar or prosody. The difficulty, however, in schools is to find the methods and books ready to hand which shall enable the teacher to teach science properly, that is, to lead the pupil's mind on, to train it to act itself. For science can be taught as mechanically as ever Latin or English grammar was.

We rejoice that a very ingenious method of teaching habits of observation, and of presenting classification in nature, has just been presented in this City to the Board of Education by one of our best authorities on improved methods of teaching, Prof. N. A. Caulkins, one of the Assistant Superintendents of our schools, and author of an excellent treatise on the "Object Method," or Pestalozzian system. Mr. Caulkins' work, or "Natural History Series," as it is called, has been adopted by our public schools, and should now be taken up by every private school in city or country. The series consists of a collection of cards, each set representing an order in natural history, colored in a very beautiful manner by Mr. Prang. Take, for instance, "The Waders." A striking and familiar instance of the birds of this class is given in a large card of a bird, admirably drawn by a careful artist, and beautifully colored in chromo. With this are a dozen small colored cards, representing the various classes of waders. Then a circular in this package of cards contains questions which the teacher is to put to the children to obtain from them the differences and resemblances in this family of birds, and then the differences from other families. A similar arrangement is made of plants; they are divided by their methods of growth, or their leaves, or some other natural feature, and each scholar must find out himself the resemblances and differences. The chrome pictures of flowers and leaves are surprisingly good. In fact, it is remarkable that Mr. Prang has been able to present such beautiful work at so moderate a cost. These colored cards contain a gallery of nature, and the dullest teacher or the most ignorant parent can teach natural science with no appreciable difficulty. The analysis of each order, and the questions which should lead the child to observe, are simply and clearly given in the printed circulars accompanying each package. It is obvious that this series can be extended without limit, and very refined scientific instruction can be given in this simple "object method," even on difficult topics.

We quote from the "Plan of Instruction" the following excellent remarks by Prof. Caulkins:

"Those who live in cities have but few opportunities for observing a sufficient number and variety of animals or of plants, to enable them to make the necessary comparisons to learn how to group them into families or classes. Even those who reside in the country fail to notice one-half of the peculiarities of the animals and plants which they see every day, that they would observe had they been properly trained before they were ten years of age. What proportion of the inhabitants of any town know whether the most common animals that chew their cuds have front teeth on their upper jaws? How many people have observed whether these same cud-chewing animals get up on their fore feet or their hind feet first? How many can tell whether those animals which hunt others, and feed on their flesh, possess ears that differ in shape, and in the position on the head, from those that feed upon vegetable substances? How many children know why rats, mice, and squirrels are able to crack nuts easily; and why cats, dogs, and sheep cannot eat them? How many know that our most delicious fruits and berries belong to the same family as that beautiful flower—the Rose? How many know that the onion, the garlic, and asparagus are family relatives of the beautiful lily of the valley? Do persons living in the country, even, usually notice whether the vines of hops, beans, and other twining plants wind around their supports in the same way, or even whether the vines of the same kind of plant always wind in the same direction? Children may be trained to notice all these things, and hundreds of other interesting facts, and thus acquire habits of careful observation, which will become invaluable to them in after years. All this can be accomplished without interfering, in the least, with their progress in any of the important studies now pursued in school. Indeed, the habits of self-acquisition in knowledge, which this training to observe nature will give, would materially aid their progress in other subjects. But beyond and better than all else, children become ennobled in their tastes and manners by studying nature. The careful observation of the beautiful forms, structure, and colors of plants and flowers will exert a refining influence upon the minds of children. To watch the habits and observe the structure of animals will cause children to love them more and treat them with greater kindness."

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Lindsay, of Alabama, is well again.

Florida's debt is $1,500,000, exclusive of aid to railroads.

California and Oregon produced 28,972,483 pounds of wool in 1872.

The widow of Commodore Josiah Tattnall died suddenly in Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday last.

Many negroes are going from Virginia to West Tennessee, where they secure higher wages.

The Raleigh *Era* is publishing gratuitously the prospectuses of all the Republican papers in North Carolina.

The Yale Association of Chicago had its sixth annual dinner on Friday night last, forty-seven persons being present.

All the graduates of New-England colleges, residing in Cleveland, Ohio, are to dine together on Monday evening, Feb. 3.

The wife of Ossian E. Dodge has been permitted to withdraw her suit for divorce, with the right to renew the same when she sees fit.

By an unpardonable mistake, a Detroit barber the other day dyed a customer's hair an ugly mottled green. The customer's language was emphatic.

Gen. Sol. Meredith is again suffering severely from the effects of the wound he received at Gettysburg, and fears are felt that he will not long survive.

Alex. H. Stephens says that he is now in better health than he has been for years, and that he was not confined to his bed by illness a single day in 1872.

Elizur Wright stands ready to wager $1,000 against nothing, that his latest-devised scheme of life insurance is ahead of anything heretofore invented by anybody.

Col. Dexter R. Wright, of New-Haven, has withdrawn as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut, for the sake of peace in the party.

A well-to-do farmer died near Lawrence, Mass., last week, who, it is asserted, had never had his hair cut since he was a boy, had never shaved, and never wore a collar.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Bulletin* publishes a long article designed to show that that city is the best point for pork-packing west of the Mississippi River, and, possibly, in the United States.

People in Texas are talking about a grand celebration three months hence, when they expect a railroad train, made up in this City, to go through to their State without break in the connection.

A Michigan State Prohibitory Convention is to be held in Detroit on Wednesday, Feb. 5, to consider what amendments, if any, shall be asked for during the present session of the State Legislature.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* denies the report that Hon. F. W. Palmer has purchased an interest in that journal, and says that its proprietorship and editorial management will remain unchanged.

The Governor of Florida recommends, in his message to the Legislature, that all cases, whether civil or criminal, be tried without a jury, unless a jury is required by one of the parties interested.

The little City of Haverhill, Mass., is agitated by the trial of one of its school teachers, who is accused of severely punishing his pupils, and of carrying a pistol in his vest-pocket during school hours.

Hardin Vandiver, an old South Carolinian, who was sentenced to death for being accessory to the murder of his son-in-law, was recently pardoned, and died five days prior to the date set for his execution.

The police authorities of Detroit refused to arrest the Mayor of the city when he pulled down a small-pox flag from a tenement-house owned by him, but the intrepid City Council passed a vote of censure.

The fire in Greenville, Penn., on Wednesday night last, destroyed thirty-one buildings, involving a loss of $90,000. Fourteen families suffered the entire loss of their dwellings. The insurance amounts to about $45,000.

Miss Leonora Methuen, a young girl of sixteen, residing near Marysville, Cal., took her little gun and a dog the other day, and, sallying out, bravely pursued and slew a thirty-pound wild-cat, the destroyer of her pet lamb.

Some of the stories told of the terribly fatal effects of the late storm in Minnesota are almost incredible. One paper reports that a sleighing party of six young couples, with their driver, were all found frozen to death, buried almost out of sight in the snow.

A Dartmouth student has sent home his washerwoman's bill, (unreceipted,) which reads: "Mrs. Carrigan has washed for the —— Brothers since the 24th Nov. to the 14th Jan., there is 7 weeks at 35 cts. a week each. Comes to $4 90."

A letter from this City received at the Philadelphia Post-office, last week, was addressed: "Cheef deto of ploice head quarters, phildelpa City of Pil pa." Singularly enough, the clerks puzzled a long while before they discovered for whom it was intended.

Messrs. Richardson, Belo & Co., of the Galveston *News*, have published the *Texan Almanac* for 1873, a pamphlet of 240 pages, containing in a convenient form a large amount of information respecting the State, of especial value to immigrants and those having business relations with it.

The clerk of a San Francisco lawyer guarded against the possibility of forgetting the secret of the combination by writing it upon a piece of paper and pasting it upon the knob of the safe. He found it hard to dodge the well-bound law-books that were thrown at his head when the lawyer discovered it, and is now seeking a desk in another office.

An Iowa clergyman, who went to Council Bluffs and sold some butter, fell into the hands of three card-monte sharpers, lost all his money, and then fell into the hands of the police. He explained that he was endeavoring to win the gambler's money for the purpose of returning it with much good advice. Since then he has lost his reason, and has been sent home to his friends.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Tribune* has been purchased by an association of Republicans, and will hereafter be edited and published by Hon. James Shaw, a young man, who has had much experience in the newspaper business, and who announces that his effort will be to bend the influence of the paper to securing good government for the community and the State.

In a letter from Yokohama, dated Dec. 4, Hon. Charles E. De Long writes that, notwithstanding all the newspaper reports to the contrary, the affairs of the Japanese Government are being so managed that "reform is still the watchword and the effort." He continues: "The railroad between here and Yedo is finished, and paying extravagantly. The American assistants in the Custom-house here have caused the receipts to double this year over any of the preceding ones. The crops of tea, silk, rice, &c., are better than ever known before. The telegraph line, just finished, fails to meet the demands made upon it. All is quiet, internally and externally."

The candidates for the Massachusetts Senatorship now include George S. Boutwell, Henry L. Dawes, George B. Loring, E. Rockwood Hoar, and William Whiting. Speaking of them, the Boston *Transcript* says: "All of these have their friends, and it is intimated that Dr. Loring's following is by no means to be despised. It is apparent that Mr. Dawes has gained strength within a short time, as the attempt to injure his official reputation failed so utterly. Not a few representatives believe Mr. Boutwell can serve the country to better advantage in the Treasury Department for the next four years than in the Senate of the United States, and this belief will influence their action."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 21: Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Admiralty.—7, Aumach vs. The Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 62, Brown vs. Loud; 78, Nickerson vs. Steam-tug Echo; 42, Johnson et al. vs. steam-tug U. S. Grant; 38, Wheeler vs. Steam-boat City of Norwich; 171, Holmes et al. vs. Bark Antoinette.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1391, McVeaney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 493, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 621½, Edson vs. Nims, et al.; 663, Claflin et al. vs. Wolfsbock; 755, Brown vs. Beekman, Executor; 1831, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 371½, Levy vs. Moore; 387½, Sprott vs. Amelek, et al.; 675, Amsdown et al. vs. Baron et al.; 743, Clark vs. Mackay; 818, Caldwell et al. vs. Weed et al.; [illegible], Loeb et al. vs. Bruno, et al.; 841, Herder vs. Berry, impleaded; 862, Chesnot vs. [illegible]; [illegible], Draper vs. [illegible]; [illegible], Tysen et al. vs. Moore et al.; 863, Hine et al. vs. Frank et al.; 867, Coleman vs. Burns; [illegible], Erie City Iron Works vs. Rand et al.; 877, Patterson vs. Van Buren.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—[illegible], Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 237, The Russell-Erwin Company vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; [illegible], Wuenach vs. Eastman; 544, Varley et al. vs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 1222, Power vs. The Mayor, &c.; 162, Swords vs. Mayer et al.; [illegible], Welsh vs. Spelman et al.; 1442, Donovan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 116, Morgan vs. Jenkins; 729, Wight vs. Raymond et al.; 440, Cobb vs. Steers et al.; 464½, Oakley vs. The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company; 740, Hildebrand et al. vs. Ogden; 818, Walcott vs. Secor; 830, Bedine vs. Van Valkenburgh; [illegible], Vanderpool vs. Emmet; 839, The Rutland Marble Company vs. Johnson; [illegible], The New-York Gold Exchange Bank vs. Harvie; [illegible], The New-York Gold Exchange Bank vs. Yznaguirre; 846, Trumming vs. Davis et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by [illegible], J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—7, Austin vs. Deane; [illegible], Wood vs. Martin et al.; [illegible], Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Martin et al.; [illegible], In the matter, &c., of George V. Bartlett; [illegible]; [illegible], The People, &c., vs. Green, Controller; 94, The People, &c., Brown, vs. Green, Controller; 95, The People, &c., Brown, vs. Earle, Auditor, &c.; 96, The People, &c., Walters, vs. Green, Controller; 97, The People, &c., Walters, vs. Earle, Auditor, &c.; 99, The People, &c., Gaudet, vs. Earle, Auditor, &c.; 102½, The People, &c., [illegible], vs. Green, Controller. Call [illegible], Amery vs. Lanigan et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Brady and Leonard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—166, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 170, Hunter et al. vs. Hook; 173, Thompson vs. Wilcox et al.; 178, Newberry et al. vs. Furnival et al.; 180, Smith et al. vs. Milliken et al.; 182, Yorke, Jr., et al. vs. Verplanck et al.; 183, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 185, Bronson vs. Townsend et al.; 187, [illegible] et al. vs. The Phenix Insurance Company; [illegible], Darling vs. Brewster; 188, Price vs. Price; 189, The Atlantic National Bank vs. Franklin; [illegible], Crowell et al. vs. Hewitt; 57, McBride vs. McBride; 192, Bain, Executrix, et al. vs. Brown; [illegible], Brown vs. Post; 194, Ingersoll vs. Roe; 195, Halliday et al. vs. Levy et al.; 196, The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. The New Lamp Chimney Company; 197, The Arctic Fire Insurance Company vs. Austin, President; 198, Schepler vs. Preuss; 199, Wilson vs. Lester et al.; 200, The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. The New Lamp Chimney Company; 201, Ormsby vs. The Vermont Copper Mining Company; [illegible], Gelpeke et al. vs. Quentell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned to Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1873.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1454, Townsend et al. vs. The Glenn's Falls Insurance Company; 1456, Townsend et al. vs. The Mercantile Insurance Company; 112, Schenck vs. Morris; 2030, Lane vs. Salter; 1512, Davis et al. vs. Heilpern et al.; 540, Sayr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1268, Godfrey vs. The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 494, Jennings vs. Morse; 1596, King vs. Wise; 114, Roosmelt vs. Wolf; 594, McClellan vs. McNeelly; 1564, Baker vs. Laing; 373, McGrath vs. Bell; 1497, Daly vs. Reddy; 1574, Stoner vs. Boylan; 1414, Bimin vs. Maloy; 1584, McCormack vs. Davis.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible], Forsyth vs. Smith; 1220, Delmar vs. Higgins; 1250, Chapman vs. Decker; [illegible], Dutch vs. Farrell; 1298, Rommler vs. Gross; 1078, Stacey vs. Butler; 1204, Samuels vs. Bell; 1288, O'Brien vs. Muller; 1124, Gray vs. Sinclair; 1182, Seer vs. Holden; 1084, Dezroot vs. Archer; 434, Cohen vs. Simon; 1243, Starkweather vs. Hellman; 1254, Dubois vs. Reilly; 123, Seaver vs. Johnston; 1304, [illegible] vs. Bonner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1277, Hardy vs. Haffey; 1282, Hunt vs. Sheridan; 1423, Adams vs. Douglass; 1317, Harjes vs. Brewer; 1351, Marion vs. Smith; 1278, Sheehan vs. O'Connor; 1365, Melick vs. Deering; 538, Hackett vs. Lawson; 1271, Totten vs. McGuinness; 1166, Levy vs. Stone; 1102, Romer vs. Healy; 1443, Siebert vs. Siebert; 1445, Hans vs. Oakley; 1447, Amidon vs. Carrington; 1449, Wiegland vs. Bradley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1108, Henderson vs. Cummings; 537, Lister vs. Kaufsteach; 671, Kavanagh vs. Sprade; 1694, Mahony vs. Quinn; 1711, Gill vs. Long; 1732, Crotty vs. Hirsch; 1740, Smith vs. Mack; 1688, Simonson vs. McKenzie; 1042, Hotchkiss vs. Boyd; 1034, Newman vs. Spitzer; 1047, Waite vs. Rogers; 1048, Lenthemer vs. Briggs; 1049, Johnston vs. Clayton; 1046, Renshaw vs. Tisch; 1050, Eiler vs. Hepburn.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.—Held by Thompson, J.—167, 170, 183, 107, 243, 63, 200, 181, 130, 248, 65½, 67, 45, 160, 131, 135, 158, 213, 233, 25, 204, 128, 231, 246 to 253 inclusive, and 254.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Turner vs. Dean; Wolf vs. Jacobs; Weiss vs. Weiss; Horton vs. Moore; Grady vs. Todd; Cammeyer vs. Hamilton; Hernstein vs. Frost; motions granted.

Bradley vs. The Narragansett Steam-ship Company; demurrer allowed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Judge Loew.

Union vs. Field; motion granted.

Wendell vs. Stachler; motion for an amended return granted.

Worster vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Company; motion to strike out certain portions of the complaint as irrelevant and redundant granted.

McKay vs. McKay; judgment of divorce granted.

Keyser vs. Sherlock; motion denied.

Deacon vs. Lowenthal; Stevens vs. Hastings; motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 20.

Before Judge Robinson and a Jury.

A QUESTION OF ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATION IN THE VALUE OF BROOKLYN RAILROAD BONDS.

Thomas Keith vs. William Johnson.—This was an action to recover damages to the extent of $12,000, claimed to have been sustained by plaintiff through the misrepresentations of defendant as to the value of certain railroad bonds. In the purchase of an eighteen-thousand-dollar house, it appeared by the testimony, defendant gave plaintiff in part payment some bonds of the Metropolitan R. R. road of Brooklyn, of which the defendant was President. Plaintiff claimed that defendant represented the bonds to be as good as those of the United States; the road as being prosperous in its earnings, and paying interest on its bonds; while the fact was that the bonds had no market value, and the road was finally sold out under foreclosure of mortgage, paying only two per cent. on its bonds. On behalf of defendant the representations were denied, as claimed by the plaintiff, and on this question the whole case turned.

The jury found in favor of defendant. Hilton, Campbell & Bell, for plaintiff; Frederick Coudert, and Mr. Daly, for defendant.

Absurd Rumor About the Bleecker-Street Savings Bank.

Some evil-disposed person yesterday repeated the silly rumor that the Bleecker-street Savings Bank had stopped payment. When a reporter of the TIMES investigated the matter, it was found that the business of the bank was progressing as quietly as possible with the immense crowd of depositors arriving at the doors. It being the third Monday of the month, the deposits are always very large, in order to secure interest. Yesterday the regular half-yearly dividend was declared on deposits, and that increased the crowd. The officers of the bank were unable to imagine why any one should start so silly a rumor about the institution, for there is no possible foundation for it.

The Death of the Late George Henriques.

The flag of the New-York Stock Exchange was at half-mast yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Geo. Henriques, one of the oldest members of the Board, who died Sunday morning at his residence in Fourteenth-street. At the first session of the Board, President King announced the decease of Mr. Henriques, and followed with interesting details of his connection with the history of the Exchange. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. L. Brownell, W. Seymour, M. Nathan, W. H. Hays, and M. Mitchell, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

A meeting of the directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Kidd, Pierce & Co., corner of Broad and Wall streets. It was resolved to issue $5,000,000 of bonds, to run thirty years and to bear seven per cent. gold interest, the proceeds of which will be applied to the purchase of steel rails, at present much needed to put the road in first-class condition.

Contagious Diseases.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, reports the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending Jan. 11—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid, 3; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 18; diphtheria, 24; small-pox, 25.

Week ending Jan. 18—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid, 6; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 29; diphtheria, 25; small-pox, 26.

Increase—Typhoid, 3; measles, 11; diphtheria, 1; small-pox, 1.

Decrease—Typhus, 1.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company

The President of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company said yesterday, when questioned in regard to their reported failure, that the Company had reinsured its risks with the National Life Company of Washington, but he claims that this step will be beneficial rather than the reverse to the interests of the policy-holders.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 West. Union.... 83¼	100 Lake Shore....... 92¾
200 do......s3. 83⅛	60 do....... 92¼
200 do....... 83	100 do.......b3. 92¾
200 do.......b3. 83½	700 Rock Island....... 111
200 do....... 83¾	300 St. Paul....... 52
300 Pacific Mail....... 70¾	100 Tol. & Wab....... 73
100 do....... 70¾	100 do.......b10. 72¾
200 do....... 70⅝	100 do....... 72¾
200 do....... 70½	100 do....... 72¾
200 do.......b3. 70¾	100 do.......s3. 72
200 do....... 70½	100 do....... 73
200 New Cen. Coal....... 46	100 Union Pacific..b3. 36¾
200 N. Y. C. & H....... 103¾	300 do.......c. 36⅜
100 do....... 103	200 do....... 36¾
100 do....... 103¾	100 C., C. & I. C....... 38⅜
200 do.......s3. 103¾	100 do.......c. 38⅝
200 do.......b3. 103¾	100 Ohio & Miss....... 46⅜
100 Quicks....... [illegible]	100 do.......b3. 46⅜
100 do....... 100¾	300 do....... 46¾
100 Erie Railroad....... 61	200 do....... 46⅜
200 do....... 61⅝	300 do.......s3. 46⅝
200 do....... 61¾	300 do....... 46⅜
100 Bos., H. & Erie....... 8½	500 do....... 46⅛
100 do....... 8¼	300 do....... 46⅜
200 do.......b3. 8⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65. 112	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 114½
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'65, n.c. 114¼	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 So. Car. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 23	100 Cons. Coal....b. c. 43¾
10,000 Mo. 6s....... [illegible]	50 Harlem R. R...b. c. 121
1,000 do....... 92½	100 do.......b3. 120
1,000 Alabama 8s....... [illegible]	100 do.......b4. 120
1,000 N.Y.St. 7s, B.L. [illegible]	200 do....... 120
[illegible]	100 do....... 120¾
2,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L. 93½	200 do....... 120
[illegible]	300 do....... 120¾
11,000 Cen. P. G. Bds.. 99½	200 do....... 121
[illegible]	10 Chi. & N. W. Pd. 88
20,000 U. Pac. 1st....... 86¼	100 N. Y. C. & H.b.c. 103¾
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 78½	200 do....... 103¾
1,000 do....... [illegible]	200 do.......b3. 103¾
10,000 Alt. & T.H. 1st. 90	1100 do....... 103¾
[illegible]	200 do.......c. 103¾
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.. 93½	100 do.......b3. 103¾
[illegible]	1100 do....... 103¾
8,000 Ohio & M.C.S.F. 92½	1500 do....... 103¾
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d.. 85	100 do....... 103¾
1,000 Bos.,H.& E.1st. [illegible]	100 do....... 103¾
8,000 C.& N.W.C..b3. 92	300 do.......b3. 103¾
10,000 N. Mo. 1st....... 91	200 do....... 103¾
10,000 L. & N. C. '98. [illegible]	200 do.......s3. 103¾
2,000 Harlem 1st....... 101	200 do....... 103¾
5 Hanover Bank....... 100	400 Erie Railroad.b.c. 61¾
[illegible]	200 do....... 61⅝
20 Phoenix Bank....... 100	200 do....... 61⅜
[illegible]	300 do....... 61¾
[illegible] Company....... [illegible]	100 L. S. & M. So....... 92¾
200 do..bet. call. 101¼	300 do..bet. c.b3. 92¾
100 Mar. L. & M....... 22¾	100 do.......s3. 92½
100 do..bet. call. 24¼	100 do....... 92½
100 do....... 24¼	200 do....... 92¾
100 do....... 24	300 Maryland Coal....... 30
100 do....... 24¼	400 U. Pacific....b. c. 36⅝
300 do....... 24¾	100 do....... 36¾
100 do....... 24¼	100 do.......c. 36¾
100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 83¼	200 do....... 36⅜
100 do....... 83⅛	1000 do.......b3. 36⅜
100 do.......b3. 83¼	300 do....... 36⅝
100 do....... 83	300 do....... 36¾
100 do.......c. 83¼	400 do.......c. 36⅜
100 do....... 83⅜	300 do.......b3. 36⅝
100 do....... 83⅜	300 do....... 36⅝
100 do....... 83¼	100 St. L. & I. M...b.c. 9½
100 do....... 83⅛	200 St.L.K. C.& N.Pf., bet. call. [illegible]
100 do....... 83⅜	100 Chi. & R. I.b.c.b3. 111¼
100 do....... 83¼	300 do....... 111¼
100 do....... 83⅜	300 do.......b3. 111⅜
100 do....... 83¾	100 do....... 111¼
100 do....... 83⅜	300 do....... 111¼
100 do....... 83¼	200 do.......b3. 111¼
100 do.......c. 83⅜	200 do....... 111¼
100 do....... 83¼	300 Mil. & St. P. 52
100 do....... 83⅜	300 do..bet. call. 52¼
100 New Cen. Coal.b.c 46	200 H. & St. Jos....... 47¾
100 do....... 45¾	100 do..bet. call. 48
100 do....... 45¾	100 Ohio & M....b. c. 46⅛
100 do....... 45¾	100 Tol. & W.bet. call. 72¾
100 Quick. Min.....b3. 44	100 do....... 72¾
11 Pacific Mail....... 71¼	200 do....... 72¾
200 do..bet. call. 70¾	300 do....... 72¾
200 do.......b3. 71	100 do....... 72½
100 do....... 71	300 do....... 72⅝
100 do....... 70¾	100 do....... 72¾
300 do....... 70¾	200 do....... 72¾
200 do....... 71	200 do....... 72¾
100 do....... 71	100 do....... 72¾
100 do....... 71⅛	300 Bos., H. & E...b.c. 8¾
100 do....... 71⅛	100 do....... 8¾
100 do....... 71⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 92½
100 do....... 71¼	50 do..bet. call. 92¾
100 do....... 71¼	400 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 38¾
100 U. S. Express....... [illegible]	100 do....... 38⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81. 117¼	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 114¼
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 114¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200 New Cen. Coal....... 45½	200 Erie Railroad....... 61¼
100 Mar. L. & M....... 24	100 Harlem.......b3. 121
100 Western Un.....b3. 84	100 do....... 121
100 do....... 83¾	100 Lake Shore....... 92¾
300 do....... 83¾	100 Union Pacific...b3. 36¾
200 do....... 83¾	500 do....... 36¾
100 do.......b3. 84	100 do....... 36¾
100 do....... 83¾	200 do.......s3. 36¾
100 do....... 84	200 Rock Island....... 111¼
200 Pacific Mail.......c. 71¾	200 Bos., H. & Erie....... 8½
100 do....... 71¾	200 do....... 8⅝
100 do....... 71¾	100 Ohio & Miss....... 46⅜
100 do....... 71¾	100 Tol. & Wab....... 72¾
100 N.Y. C. & Hud.b3. 103¾	200 do....... 72¾
100 do....... 103¾	100 do....... 72¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 N. C. 6s, issued to N.C.R.R., c., cu.. 38	100 Con. Coal of Md., b. c. 44
12,000 Va. 6s, Def....... 15	200 Mariposa L. & M. Pf....b. c. b30. 32¼
2,000 N. C. 6s, J.& J.n. 23	200 Erie Railroad.b.c. 61¼
5,000 Cen. Pac. G'd.. 99¾	100 do....... 61¼
2,000 Un. Pacific 1st... 86⅜	100 do....... 61¾
10,000 do....... 86¾	100 do....... 61¾
11,000 do.......b. c. 86¼	100 do....... 61⅝
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 89¼	300 do....... 61¾
21,000 Chic.&N.W.Con. 92	100 Harlem R. R.b. c. 121
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.. 94	100 do....... 121¾
100 American Coal....... [illegible]	100 do....... 121½
100 Md. Coal Co....... [illegible]	200 do....... 121¾
100 New Cen. Coal.b.c. 45⅞	200 do....... 121¾
100 L.S. & M.So...b. c. 92½	100 do....... 121¾
200 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 83¾	300 M. & St. Paul....... 52¼
100 do....... 83⅞	200 do.......b. c. 52½
100 do.......b3. 83¾	25 M.& St. PaulPf.b.c. 74¼
100 do....... 83¾	100 Un. Pac.....b. c.bz. 36⅝
100 do....... 83¾	300 do....... 36¾
100 do....... 83⅞	100 do.......b3. 36¾
200 Pacific Mail....... 71⅜	200 Chic. & R. I...b. c. 111⅜
100 do.......b. c. 71⅛	200 do....... 111¼
100 do....... 71⅛	300 do.......c. 111¼
100 do....... 71⅛	100 do....... 111¼
100 do....... 71⅛	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G'd.......b. c. 92½
100 do.......b10. 71⅛	20 Morris & Essex. 90⅛
200 N.Y.C.&Hudson... 103¾	200 T. W. & W....b. c. 72¾
300 do.......b. c. 103¾	300 do....... 72¾
200 do....... 103¾	100 do.......b3. 73
500 do....... 103¾	100 do.......c. 73
300 do....... 103¾	300 do....... 73¼
5 do....... 103¾	100 do....... 73
100 do....... 103¾	100 Ohio & M....b. c. 46⅛
400 do.......b3. 103¾	300 do....... 46⅜
200 do....... 103¾	9 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 74
300 do.......b3. 103¾	100 do....... 73
100 do....... 103¾	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Preferred..b. c. 66¾
300 do....... 104	100 do....... 66⅜
600 do.......b3. 104¼	

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67. 115¼	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 104
10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.... 112	2500 do....... 104¼
20 Con. Nat. Bank... [illegible]	300 do....... 104¼
100 Con. Coal.......b3. 44	100 do.......b3. 104¾
100 do....... 44	700 do.......b3. 104¾
200 do....... 44½	400 do....... 104¾
100 Maryland Coal.... 29	300 do....... 104¼
200 New Cen. Coal.... 45	200 do.......s3. 104¼
100 do....... 45¼	1000 do....... 104¾
100 do....... 45	100 do.......b3. 104¾
100 do....... 45¼	800 do....... 104¼
200 Western Union.... 83¾	100 do....... 104¼
300 do.......b3. 83¾	1100 do....... 104¼
200 do.......b3. 84	1000 do....... 104¼
200 do.......b3. 84	700 do.......b3. 104¾
2500 do....... 84	100 do....... 104¼
300 do.......s3. 83¾	100 do....... 104¼
400 do....... 83¾	100 do.......b3. 104¾
100 do.......b3. 84	900 do....... 104¾
300 do.......b3. 84	300 do.......s3. 104¾
100 do....... 84⅛	100 Harlem....... 121⅛
700 do....... 84⅛	100 do....... 122
100 do.......s3. 84⅛	100 do.......b3. 122
400 do....... 84⅛	100 Lake Shore....... 92¾
100 do....... 84⅛	300 do....... 92¾
700 do....... 84⅛	100 do.......b3. 92¾
500 do....... 84	300 do....... 92¾
600 do....... 84	200 do....... 92¾
200 do.......b3. 84⅛	1200 do....... 92¾
100 Mar. L. & M....... 24	300 do....... 92¾
100 Adams Express... 90	300 do.......b3. 92¾
100 U. S. Express.x d. 76⅜	300 Rock Island....... 111⅜
100 do....... 76⅛	300 do....... 111⅜
100 Pacific Mail....... 71⅜	300 do.......b3. 111⅜
100 do.......c. 71⅛	100 St. Paul Pf.......b3. 77¼
100 do....... 71⅛	100 Tol. & Wab....... 73¼
100 do....... 71⅛	200 do....... 73¾
200 do.......s3. 71⅛	100 do....... 73¼
200 do....... 71¼	100 do.......b3. 73¾
200 do....... 71⅜	100 do....... 73¾
600 do....... 71⅛	100 do....... 73¾
100 do....... 71	200 do....... 73¾
100 Erie Railroad.... 61⅛	700 do....... 73¾
100 do....... 61	200 do....... 73¾
400 do....... 61⅛	200 B., H. & E.......b3. 8⅝
500 do....... 61¼	200 do....... 8⅝
1100 do....... 61⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.....b3. 46⅜
600 do....... 61¼	200 do....... 46⅜
100 do....... 61⅛	200 do....... 46⅜
500 do....... 61⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 47¾
700 do....... 61⅜	100 C., C. & I. C....... 38⅜
200 do.......s3. 61⅜	200 do....... 38⅜
300 do.......b3. 61⅛	300 do....... 38⅜
1000 do....... 61⅛	400 do....... 38⅜
2000 do....... 61⅜	400 do.......s3. 38⅜
100 do....... 61⅜	300 do.......b3. 38⅜
100 Union Pacific.... 36¾	500 do....... 38⅜
100 do.......c. 36¾	100 do....... 38⅜
20 N. J. Central....... 102¾	400 St. L. & K. C.b60. 67⅛
50 do....... 103⅜	200 do....... 66⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

Our advices from Washington lead to the conclusion that the Secretary of the Treasury will not be disturbed by Congress in the matter of his present discretion over the $44,000,000 Greenbacks held in reserve, for emergencies, in the Treasury, nor be opposed in the renewal of the Syndicate. The Bill of Mr. Sherman for conditional Specie payments next January has not the slightest chance of passing Congress, and his Resolution concerning the use of any part of the $44,000,000 Greenbacks has gone on the calendar of the Senate, to remain there for the balance of the session. An able minority report on the subject has been made by Mr. Wright, of Iowa, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, and, singular to say, their views of the discretionary authority of the Secretary is borne out by the Senate debate in January, 1868, on the repeal of the Contraction Act of 1866, in which Mr. Sherman himself participated.

Some of our neighbors, in their virtuous indignation at the action of the Administration, in October, in averting the threatened Money panic by the use of the discretionary power over the $44,000,000 Greenbacks, are kind enough to apologize for Mr. Boutwell because of his absence, at the time, from Washington. This is wholly gratuitous. Mr. Boutwell approved all that was done, and has since answered to Congress why it was done, and under what precedents and authority. But the truth is, the timely relief then afforded was the act of the Administration, of President Grant himself, if you please, and we honor his practical good sense in saying that we know that what he did in this emergency he did promptly.

And about the first New-York and London Syndicate. Was there ever a more triumphant vindication and indorsement by the witnesses called before the Committee of Ways and Means of a successful negotiation? Mr. Duncan, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Morton, all Bankers of reputation not in the Syndicate, agree that the terms were most favorable for the Government, and better, as Mr. Duncan admitted, than he would have been willing to risk in so large a transaction. Mr. Morton recommended a renewal of the Syndicate, and intimated that he was not unwilling to take part in it. The Bankers of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Messrs. Drexel, are advertised as ready to join him—a fact which should at least qualify the abuse by our respected contemporary of the Syndicate, because, (or while,) Mr. Jay Cooke was supposed to be its head and front, and Messrs. Rothschild his London associates.

There was a firm market for Gold today at 113@112⅞@113⅛ ⅌ cent. The *Bull* clique in the Gold Room are credited with selling about three millions to the *Bear* party, who were short of Gold, at 113 ⅌ cent. The market subsequently closed about 113 ⅌ cent. The London Exchanges are again stiff, with few Bills offering outside the standard drawers, whose terms are 109⅜@109⅝ ⅌ cent., 60 days, and 110⅜@110½ ⅌ cent. at sight. Some further settlements of Exchange, borrowed sixty days ago, are said to be pending this week.

The Brokers report Money easy on call at 7 ⅌ cent., with some exceptions at 6 ⅌ cent.

The Stock Exchange is generally strong and quite buoyant on the Vanderbilt Roads and Western Telegraph, and higher by 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on Toledo and Wabash. Pacific Mail was also higher than on Saturday on very considerable transactions. The Vanderbilt combination advanced New-York Central to 104⅜, Harlem to 122, and Western Telegraph to 84⅛ ⅌ cent. The bearish opposition to the upward movement in Central and Telegraph make but little headway in checking the advance, and, as usual in such cases, the dominant party talk confidently of much higher prices. The Western Roads show considerable sympathy with the rise in these Stocks, and Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Rock Island were all firm today.

The Public Funds keep firm, on a demand rather ahead of the parcels of 5-20s and 5 ⅌ cents offering to or by the great dealers. There is a steady feeling in the Railway Mortgages, without much activity.

At the close of business on the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

Closing Quotations—Jan. 20.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112⅞	113
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	113	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103⅛	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111¼
North-west Common	80⅞	80⅞
Pacific Mail	70⅛	71⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77½	77⅞
St. Paul Common	52⅛	52⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅜
Western Union Telegraph	83	84⅛
Erie	61⅛	61⅜
Union Pacific	36⅜	36⅜
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	38⅛	38⅜
Toledo and Wabash	71⅞	73⅛
North-West Preferred	88⅛	88⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47⅛	47⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the Share speculation was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1873.

Gold receipts	$698,506 32
Gold payments	304,065 32
Gold balance	37,039,859 37
Currency receipts	554,637 39
Currency payments	489,108 09
Currency balance	20,978,334 18
Customs	654,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅜
5-20 coup., '62	114⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅜
5-20 coup., '64	114⅛	10-40 reg.	112
5-20 reg., '65	114⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	113
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113⅜	6s Currency	114

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Del., Lack. & W. 1st	98
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76	100⅛	Del. Lack. & W. 2d	95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100⅛	D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	98⅛
Erie 1st Ex.	101⅛	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	99
Erie 2d 7s, '79	99⅛	Tol. & W. 1st, S. L. D.	93⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97	Tol. & W. 2d	92⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80	95	Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	83⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88	93⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87⅛
Long Dock Bonds	92⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	90
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	92⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	102⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d	96⅛
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101⅛
Harlem 1st 7s	100⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	98⅛
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	100	N. J. Cen. 1st, New	105
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	94⅛	N. J. So. 1st 7s	72
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds.	90	P., F. W. & C. 1st	104
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	114⅛	P., F. W. & C. 2d	95⅛
Chi., Bur & Q. 8s, 1st	110⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	99	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	97
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	102⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	83
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.	94⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101⅛
C., P'ville & A. O. B.	97⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95
C., P'ville & A. N. B.	96	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92
Det., Mon. & Tol. Bds.	98	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	85
Buff. & Erie N. Bds.	96	Peninsula 1st Conv.	95
Lake Shore Div. Bds.	98⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	98⅛
L. Shore C. C. Bds.	96⅛	Mil & St. P. 1st 8s	108
L. Shore C. R. Bds.	97	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	94
Pac. 7s, g'd by Mo.	97	M. & St. P., Iowa Div.	86⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	99⅛	M. & St. P., 2d	84⅛
Cen. Pac. S. Aid Bds.	116⅛	C., C. & I. C. 1st	89⅛
West. Pac. Bds.	90	Tol., P. & W., E D.	91
Un. Pac. 1st	86⅛	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	90⅛
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	78	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D.	83
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	78⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100⅛
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75	103	Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s	42⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	89	Bos., H. & E. G'd	59
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	80	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102⅛	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G.	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. Cons. B.	91		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	....
City 6s, new	100⅛	100¼
Camden and Amboy	121	121½
Pennsylvania Central	57¼	57⅜
Reading	114⅜	115
Lehigh Valley	59⅜	60
Catawissa Preferred	44¼	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Northern Central	38⅛	39
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	....
Lehigh Gold Loan	92	92⅛

The statement of the New-York Mutual Marine Insurance Company, John H. Lyell, President, represents earned premiums for 1872, $288,942 89; losses, expenses, and return premiums, $158,202 90. They declare a scrip dividend of 40 ⅌ cent., with 6 ⅌ cent. interest on outstanding scrip certificates, to be paid 11th February, 1873. The present assets of the Company are $794,337 40, of which $661,000 are in United States bonds, bank stocks, real estate, &c. The statement of the Pacific Mutual Marine Company, John K. Myers, President, represents earned premiums for 1872, $708,000; losses, expenses, and return premiums, $657,000. They only pay 6 ⅌ cent. interest on outstanding scrip certificates, payable Feb. 4. The present assets of the Company are $1,021,000, of which $758,000 are in United States bonds and other cash securities.

The decease of Mr. George Henriques was announced at the Stock Exchange Board. He died on Sunday morning after a somewhat protracted illness, at the age of sixty-seven years. He had been for more than thirty years in Wall-street, and was regarded as one of the old landmarks in the varied speculations of the Stock Exchange. He was an intelligent and generous citizen and neighbor, and until near the close of his life one of the most active Brokers of the Street.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 1st of January, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,278,908	Increase... £36,149
Public deposits	11,035,629	Increase... 582,088
Other deposits	21,481,332	Increase... 4,445,020
Government securities	13,270,325	Decrease... 4,914
Other securities	22,972,130	Increase... 5,290,000
Notes unemployed	12,312,240	Decrease... 282,600

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,561,205, being an increase of £521,125, and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £24,014,298, showing an increase of £347,441 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£24,014,298	£25,291,761
Reserve	13,453, 93	14,646,351
Notes in circulation	25,561,205	25,645,410
Rate of discount	5 ⅌ cent.	3 ⅌ cent.
Consols	91⅞	92⅛
French Rentes	53f. 50c.	56f. 20c.

Since the foregoing mail report the rate of Interest has been reduced by the Bank to 4½ ⅌ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 90 to 90½. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

☞ MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Louisville City 7s, currency.

St. Louis Water Loan, 6 per cent., gold.

Interest payable in New-York.

For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	21	Molasses (N.O.), bbls.	3,983
Eggs, bbls.	256	Beef, pks.	50
Cotton, bales	5,700	Lard, pks.	198
Flour, bbls.	6,219	Cut-meats, pks.	3,293
Wheat, bushels	13,100	Lard, tcs.	1,411
Corn, bushels	9,700	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,282
Oats, bushels	17,725	Butter, pks.	2,036
Malt, bushels	1,300	Cheese, pks.	2,261
Barley, bushels	5,000	Stearine, pks.	100
Beans, bbls.	148	Grease, pks.	164
Hops, bales	92	Tallow, pks.	64
Hemp, bales	12	Oil-cake, pks.	1,004
Hides, No.	4,274	Starch, pks.	1,850
Hides, bdls.	62	Skins, bdls.	57
Leather, sides	5,481	Tobacco, hhds.	53
Resin, bbls.	1,474	Tobacco, pks.	77
Spirits Turp., bbls.	120	Wool, bales	214
Oil, bbls.	100	Whisky, bbls.	230

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Passover, for London—5,009 bbls. Flour, 12,000 Staves, 200 boxes Clothes Pins.

By the ship Arundel Castle, for Bristol—2,200 bbls. Flour, 100 hhds. Bacon, 851 bags Oil-cake, 34,040 bushels Wheat, 231 bbls. Tallow, 30 hhds. Tallows, 2,400 Staves.

By the bark F. Chiazzaro, for Cork—34,867 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots have been in some request in a jobbing way at $8 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal.

BRICKS—Have been in light demand, but steady in price, with Common at $5 75; Jersey and North River, $7 25@$9 25; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia, $40@$45 ⅌ thousand.

BEES-WAX—Sells slowly at 33c.@34c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been selling in job lots to a very moderate extent, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted steady at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in some demand on the uniform basis of $1 60 for Rosendale, ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been of ready sale with Liverpool Gas Cannel quoted very firm at $18; House do., $22 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs., on meagre offerings; Anthracite, $5@$6 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been inactive since our last, including Caracas at 15½c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 13c.@13½c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@7¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Holders of Rio and Santos insist on extreme prices, checking business, though a fair demand prevails for desirable lots, which are offered with reserve. Sales have been reported of 2,262 bags Rio, by the Iona, to arrive, and 3,500 bags by the Frances Jane, at New-Orleans, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 34,474 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 56,402 bags. Java has attracted more attention at very firm rates, with sales reported of 1,500 mats on private terms; and an invoice rumored placed, but not confirmed. Other kinds strong and wanted. Jobbing business fair. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18¾c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20c.@20¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 17½c.@21c., gold; Java, 20c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 14¼c.@14¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, with prices quoted about as before, on sales of 1,514 bales, including 765 bales to shippers, 678 bales to spinners, 1 bale to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery the dealings have been fair at a shade higher figures. Sales have been made of 12,100 bales, (of which 4,600 bales on Saturday evening and 7,500 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19 9-16c.; February, 19¾c.; March, 19⅞c.; April, 20 5-16c.; May, 20⅝c.; June, 21c., and July at 21¼c. The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.49c.; February, 19.57c.; March, 19.86c.; April, 20.21c.; May, 20.59c.; June, 21c. The receipts at this port today were 5,700 bales, including 354 bales from Galveston, 2,843 bales from Savannah, 505 bales from Morehead City, 1,430 bales from New-Orleans, 568 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 24,301 bales, and thus far this week 39,623 bales, against 42,324 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,749,432 bales, against 2,036,941 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅝	17¾	18	18⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅝	18⅞	19⅜	19½
Strict Good Ordinary	19 1-16	19 5-16	19 9-16	19 13-16
Low Middling	19¾	19⅞	20	20¼
Middling	20⅝	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜
Good Middling	22⅜	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛

EGGS—Have been of ready sale at full prices. Stocks light. State and Jersey fresh stock at 37c.@42c., the latter an extreme rate, in small lots, for extra choice; Western, fair average to strictly prime fresh, 35c.@38c.; and limed stock within the range of 25c.@30c. ⅌ dozen.

FISH—Dry Cod have attracted most attention, and have been quoted firm; other kinds in moderate request within our range: Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $10 50@$14; No. 3 do. at $7 75@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 20c.@22c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been an unusually extensive business reported in State and Western Flour, since our last, at an advance of 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., on much lighter offerings. The demand for shipping stock has been particularly brisk, for prompt and forward delivery, at the improved figures, the bulk of the dealings having been within the range of $7 40@$8 for shipping extras; and $8 50 for very fancy City do., within which range some 16,500 bbls., mostly State and City Mills product, have been placed, including 2,000 bbls. fair ordinary extra Western, first half of February delivery at $7 50 ⅌ bbl. The purchases have been mainly for the English markets, though, to a fair extent, for the West India trade, and partly on speculative account. In trade and family extras there has also been a livelier movement reported at our revised quotations, checked, to some extent, by the meagre supplies of really desirable brands immediately available. Sales have been reported of 28,650 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice superfine State and Western at $6 20@$6 60, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; inferior to very good extra State, $7 30@$7 75, chiefly at $7 40@$7 75; good to very fancy do., $7 75@$8 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 25@$7 70, chiefly at $7 45@$7 50 for fair ordinary, prompt and forward delivery; poor to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $7 35@$7 80; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 90@$8 35, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$3 75@5 50
Sour Flour	3 75@ 7 00
Superfine State and Western	6 20@ 6 90
Extra State	7 30@ 8 50
Extra City, shipping brands	7 35@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	8 35@10 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 35@ 7 80
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 25@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 00@10 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	8 00@10 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	8 00@13 25
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 90@13 50

Southern Flour has been in good demand at firmer prices, but the restricted offerings impede business. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$8 65 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 75@$13 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ⅌ bbl....Oregon Flour continues scarce and in demand, with choice extra quoted at $10@$10 25 ⅌ bbl. ....California Flour has been in light supply and wanted at from $9 65@$10 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 175 bbls....Rye Flour has been in more demand at $4 75@$6 40 for inferior to fancy ⅌ bbl. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $6 10@$6 40 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in request at $3 25@$3 50 for Yellow Western, $3 30@$3 50 for White do., and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 550 bbls....Bag Meal has been selling slowly in job lots at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 50....Oat-meal at $7@$8 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been inactive and depressed in price within the reduced range of from $3 25@$3 55 for State, and $3 50@$3 65 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more sought after by shippers and millers, and has been quoted up 1c.@2c. a bushel on Spring, and 2c.@3c. a bushel on Winter, closing buoyantly, with much less urgent offerings of prime samples noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels at $1 68@$1 70 for good to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 67 for choice No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 62½@$1 65 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in lots; $1 53@$1 57 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 53 for fair ordinary, afloat; $1 48@$1 50 for inferior Spring; $1 90@$1 95 for Red Western, in store; $2 for Amber do., also in store; $1 80 for poor White State, and $2 05 for fair ordinary White Western, with fancy lots quoted up to $2 25 ⅌ bushel.... The dealings in Corn have been much more liberal, and prices have been quoted up ½c. ⅌ bushel, with the main inquiry for sound old Mixed Western, in store, which constituted the bulk of the offerings. The demand was mostly for export, though in part for home trade purposes and on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 168,500 bushels at 63½c.@64½c., chiefly at 64c., for old Mixed Western, in store; 66c.@67c. for fair ordinary to choice do., afloat; 65½c.@66½c. for new Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice; 66½c.@67c. for new Yellow Western; 64½c. for Yellow Delaware; 66c.@68c. for new White Western. Included in the sales were 50,000 bushels old Mixed Western, in store, buyer January, at 64c. ⅌ bushel. ....Rye has been quiet at about former quotations; Western and State, in lots, at 90c.@92c. ⅌ bushel.... Barley has been in rather more demand at steadier rates. Sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 03 for Western, in store, and 90c.@$1 05 for two and four rowed State, delivered. ....Barley-malt has been inactive, yet without material change as to values; a small lot of prime Western sold at $1 25 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been more inquired for on trade account, and quoted a shade higher, with sales reported of 56,000 bushels, at 50c.@52½c. for new Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice; 53c.@55c. for White do.; 49c.@51c. for Black do.; 51c.@52c. for Mixed State; 57c.@58c. for fancy White do., and 51c. for old Mixed Western, in store, ⅌ bushel.... Feed has been very sparingly dealt in within the previous range of from $22@$24 50 ⅌ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand has been good, on a firm basis as to values. We quote: Bale Hay at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 75 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at from 85c.@$1 30 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has not been much movement in any description of stock, yet prices have been quoted essentially as before. We quote: American at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $195@$240 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10½c.; Sisal, 8¾c.@8⅞c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c.@2 1-16c., currency, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet within the previous range; 40 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 70c.@71c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive, on the basis of $3 80 for Strained; sales, 500 bbls. low No. 2 at $3 95@$4 ⅌ 280 lbs....Of Tar, 12 bbls. Provision pks. sold at $4 12½; market dull....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted firmer, on the basis of 64c. for merchantable, with a more confident demand noted; sales, 105 bbls. New-York pks. at 65c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The demand for all descriptions has been confined to the supply of urgent wants; prices, however, have been well supported on quite moderate offerings of stock. We quote: Crude Whale at 62½c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 68@$1 72½; Bleached at $1 72@$1 78; Lard-oil at 65c.@72½c., and fancy lots at 75c.; Red-oil, 47c.@48c.; Saponified, 52c.@53c.; Linseed-oil, 93c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 25@$1 35, in casks; Menhaden at 54c.@56c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 42c.@44c.; Yellow, 49c.@50c.; White, 58c.@60c., ⅌ gallon; Palm-oil, 8¾c. ⅌ lb.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been dull and nominal, and quoted in bulk at 8½c....Refined very dull on the basis of 21c. here for average lots. A small cargo of high test was placed at 22¼c. ⅌ gallon....At Philadelphia Refined quoted nominal at 21c.....Creek quotations were $2@$2 10 on the Roads, and $2 25 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Pork at about former rates, with sales reported for early delivery of only 25 bbls. uninspected new Mess at $13 75; 100 bbls. old Mess, in lots, at $13 25@$13 45; 160 bbls. Rumps at $12 50. And for January delivery 250 bbls. Western Mess at $13 75 ⅌ bbl.; and for Chicago delivery 250 bbls. Western Mess, February option, reported at $11 87½, and 500 bbls. do., March, on private terms—quoted at $12 20 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with Western quoted steady at 5¼c.@5¾c., and City at 5½c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb....Cut-meats have been in more demand at about former prices, though closing less buoyantly, with sales reported of 90,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 6¾c.@7¼c., chiefly at 6¾c.@7¼c. for 16 to 12 lb. averages; 75 boxes Bellies, part at 7c.; 2,800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9¼c.@9¾c., the inside price for heavy; 4,000 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 9c.@9¼c., the inside price for 15 lb.; 1,000 do., 17 lbs., at 8¾c.; 5,500 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 11¾c.@12¼c., the latter rate for 10 to 11 lb. averages; 35 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5½c.; 300 boxes Dry-salted do., January delivery, at Chicago, at 4⅜c....We quote: Pickled Hams at 8¾c.@10¼c.; Shoulders at 5¼c.@5¾c., and Bellies at 6¾c.@8¾c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c.@5½c.; Smoked Hams at 10½c.@12¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. ....Bacon has been less active and rather less firm, with sales reported of 575 boxes Long Clear at 6¾c.@7c., chiefly at 6¾c.; 60 boxes Clear Rib at a shade off 7c.; 110 boxes Short Clear on private terms; 500 boxes Long Clear, March delivery, here, at 6¾c.; 600 boxes Short Rib and Long Clear, January delivery, at Chicago, at 6⅛c.; 300 boxes Long and Short Clear, February delivery, also at Chicago, at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been depressed by the somewhat less favorable Western reports and a less confident inquiry for supplies, for both prompt and forward delivery, closing a shade cheaper and quite tame. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,050 tcs. strictly prime Western Steam, in lots, at 8¼c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c.; 400 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8¼c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 8c., and 800 tcs. Refined, January and February deliveries, on private terms, with best City quoted for February at 9c....Also 500 tcs. Western Steam, January delivery here, at 8¼c.; 250 tcs. do., February, at 8¼c.; 500 tcs. do., March, on private terms, quoted at 8¼c.@8 7-16c.; 500 tcs. do., same option, later, at 8 7-16c.; and 750 tcs. do., April, at 8½c.@8¾c., the inside price today, which was the current rate at the close. Also 500 tcs. Western Steam, Chicago delivery, January option, on private terms, quoted at 7½c. ⅌ lb. ....Beef products have been in light demand, within the previous range of from $9@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $21@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$31 for Extra India Mess; sales 100 tcs. Prime Mess, on private terms. Beef Hams dull at $30@$33 ⅌ bbl....Butter and Cheese firm, and the finer makes of ready sale.

RICE—Has been in good demand, in a jobbing way, with Carolina quoted firm at $8@$9, the latter rate for choice, and $9 25@$10 for fancy; Patna, $7 25@$7 75; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEED—Clover has been quiet, but steady, at 9¼c.@9½c. for very good to strictly prime samples. A very limited inquiry prevailed for Flax and Timothy, quotations for which were without material alteration. Calcutta Linseed has been quoted firm, at $2 57½@$2 62½, gold, on a moderate call for supplies.

SUGARS—A fair inquiry prevails for Raw, mostly on refinery account, at firm prices. Sales 667 hhds., 546 boxes, and 5,600 bags, including 375 hhds. low grade Porto Rico, at 8⅝c.; 35 hhds. St. Jago on private terms; 194 hhds. and 250 boxes Centrifugal, at 10c.; 5,600 bags Pernambuco at 9c., and 63 hhds. and 296 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba firm at 9c.; good do. strong at 9¼c.; prime do. at 9⅜c.; refining Porto Rico, common to strictly prime, at 8¼c.@9⅜c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to choice, at 9¼c.@10¼c., ⅌ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅜c.; Nos. 10 and 13 Centrifugal at 9¾c.@10¼c.; Manila, in bags, 8¼c.@9c. for superior to extra superior. Refined in moderate demand, with Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated quoted at 12¼c.; A's, 11⅞c.@11⅜c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—The dealings have been quite moderate, the recent offerings of prime stock and firm views of holders checking business; 49,000 lbs. very inferior to about prime sold at 7½c.@8⅜c., and 184 bbls. very good Western at 8⅜c.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after at firm prices; sales, 1,100 half-chests Green and 1,500 half-chests Japan on private terms. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 35c.@45c.; good to fine Hyson, 50c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 70c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 35c.@45c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 50c.@75c.; extra fine to finest do., 80c.@$1 05; common to fair Gunpowder, 45c.@55c.; and Imperial, 38c.@50c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 65c.@80c.; and Imperial, 55c.@70c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 90c.@$1 15; and Imperial, 75c.@90c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@32c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 50c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 70c.@$1; common to fair Oolong, 31c.@37c.; good to finest Oolong, 42c.@$1; common to fair Souchong, 27c.@35c.; good to fine Souchong, 42c.@55c.; and extra fine to finest do., 65c.@95c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair request at 93c. ⅌ gallon, showing steadiness; sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at this rate.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth Freights the feature of the market was the increased activity in the line of Grain and Cotton engagements, at, however, rather less firm rates, on a more liberal supply of room. The offerings of other kinds of Produce were quite moderate. The chartering business was comparatively tame. Vessels were offering reservedly and firmer rates were claimed, checking negotiations, though a fair inquiry prevailed, mostly for vessels for the Petroleum, Grain, and Cotton trades. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ⅌ lb., as it runs; 700 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and, by steam, 1,100 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb., and 56,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. for Corn, and 7½d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel. Also, two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb....For London, by sail, 1,250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., and, by steam, 500 bbls. do. at 3s. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 72,000 bushels Corn at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; also, a British ship, 636 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol or Liverpool, a British brig, 227 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Havre, three ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ⅌ lb....For Bremen, a German bark, with a full cargo of Cotton from Savannah, at ⅝d. ⅌ lb....For Hamburg, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard at 43s. ⅌ ton....For a Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, a British bark, with a full cargo of Ohio Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 37s. 6d....For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 bags Clover-seed, on private terms. Also an American ship, 1,002 tons, with about 1,000 hhds. Virginia and 300 hhds. Ohio Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 42s. 6d. and 38s.... For Stettin, by sail, 450 tcs. Lard, at 45s. ⅌ ton; also a German brig, with general cargo, on private terms....For Amsterdam, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅜c. ⅌ lb....For Barbados, a brig, with Lumber, reported from Port Medway, N. S., at $9; an American schooner, 192 tons, with Staves, from Norfolk, at $17....For Martinique, two brigs, 244 and 195 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $5 50....For Porto Rico, a brig, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $9....For Hayti, a brig, from Boston and back, at $17 50, and a schooner, from St. John, with Lumber, at $10, and back with Logwood to Boston, at $5 50....For Havana, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3 75 ⅌ ton....For the north side of Cuba, a bark, with Shooks, from St. John, at 35c. ....For Matanzas, a brig, with Lumber, from St. John, at $11....For Cardenas, a brig, with Shooks, from Portland, at 19c., and a schooner, with do., from Wiscassett, Me., at 20c....For Rio Janeiro, a brig, with Lumber, reported from Baltimore, at 18c.....For Port de France, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $5 75....For Baltimore, two schooners, with Hay, from Belfast, Me., at $9....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $14 50.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

Owing to the injury sustained by the railroad bridge, at Hudson, and to floods on the Erie Railroad, the cattle-trains due on yesterday forenoon only in part came to hand, therefore there was a heavy run on this forenoon, and trade was slow and the markets closed with a downward tendency. At Weehawken Yards, on yesterday, about noon, 50 cars of horned Cattle came to hand and were partly sold off from 10¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¼ cwt. to 7 cwt., on 56 lbs.@57 lbs. to the cwt., net. There were no sales on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards, as no fresh Cattle had come to hand. On this forenoon, at same yards, Beeves sold from 9½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5¼ to 11 cwt., on 56 lbs.@58 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold from $40@$80 ⅌ head; Veals not quoted; grass Calves sold from 5c.@8c. ⅌ lb., quality coarse. Sheep were firm from 6c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs rather slow from 4¾c.@5c. ⅌ lb.; City-dressed from 5¼c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb., with light Pigs at 7c. ⅌ lb. Western dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

H. Myers sold for self 25 State Oxen at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for Baxer & Upton 59 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. G. W. Vail sold for self 32 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ to 8¾ cwt. I. & D. Waxel sold for selves 265 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 50 Texan Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 144 Texan Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. scant. T. Wheeler sold for self & Co. 120 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7¾ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 20 State Oxen from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 8 cwt. to 11 cwt. had five cars due. H. Livingston sold for self, 19 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. M. Doty, 90 nice Illinois Steers from 12½c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. McCaffry sold for self, 65 smooth Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris, 86 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Co., 136 Ohio and Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood, 59 Cherokee Steers, from 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt., 80 fair Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. N. M. Valentine sold for self, 32 nice Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris, 83 coarse Illinois Steers, at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. T. Gillees held on sale 136 nice Illinois Steers.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market—T. Kirby sold 108 Sheep, weight 9,490 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 185 Sheep, weight 16,300 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 120 Sheep, weight 15,690 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 150 Sheep, weight 17,640 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 545 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 285 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 347 Sheep, weight 33,090 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 173 Sheep, weight 13,040 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 180 Sheep, weight 15,280 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 201 Sheep, weight 17,900 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 208 Sheep, weight 17,370 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 189 Sheep, weight 17,500 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 307 Sheep, weight 32,940 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 243 Sheep, weight 25,160 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 95 Sheep, weight 9,620 lbs., at 3¼c. ⅌ lb. Same firm sold during past week 5,794 Sheep for $39,139 69; average ⅌ head, $6 75.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 187 Sheep, weight 14,750 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 556 Sheep, weight 32,470 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 187 Sheep, weight 16,050 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 159 Sheep, weight 16,730 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. Same firm sold during past week 4,625 Sheep; average ⅌ head, $6 04.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Jan. 20, 1873: 3,506 head of horned Cattle, 30 Cows, 317 Veals, 299 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Jan. 20, 1873: 9,352 Sheep, 211 Veals, 55 Cows, 16 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Yards for week ending Jan. 20, 1873: 3,018 Hogs, 7,096 sheep, with 108 cars due.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 18, 1873: 3,641 head of horned Cattle, 7,065 Sheep, 15,715 Hogs.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Jan. 18, via KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 20.—Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas 50,000 boxes, 7,700 hhds.; receipts for week, at Havana and Matanzas, 18,000 boxes, 3,600 hhds.; exports during the week, from Havana and Matanzas, 3,600 boxes, 300 hhds. The Sugar Market is quiet but firm, owing to adverse foreign advices; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 11⅛ reals ⅌ arroba; Molasses Sugar nominal; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good Refining, 9⅝@10 reals; grocery grades, 11⅛@12 reals. Bacon, $16 75@$17 ⅌ cwt. Butter in fair demand; superior American, $30@$31; Goshen, $33@$35, ⅌ cwt. Flour firmer; American, $17 50@$19 50. Hams—American Sugar-cured in fair demand at $24@$25 50. American Salted dull at $23. Lard—kegs, $16 75@$16 87½; tins, $21 25@$22 50. Potatoes dull at $5 25@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Tallow active at $14 50. Onions buoyant at $10. Coal-oil—In tins, dull at 5½ reals. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $4@$4 25. Lumber—White Pine nominal; Pitch Pine, $37@$38. Shooks active; Box, 12½@13 reals; Sugar Hogshead, 2⅞@.6 reals; Molasses Hogshead, 24@25 reals. Naval Stores in demand. Hoops buoyant. Freights quiet and weak. Exchange firm; on United States 60 days, in currency, 11⅛@12 premium; short sight, 13⅛@14 premium; 60 days, gold, 25@25½ premium; short sight, 27½ premium.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Flour—Demand good at full prices: Winter Superfine, $5@$5 50; Winter Extra, $6 75@$8 25; Winter Double Extra, $8 50@$7. Wheat held firmly; buyers off; only small sample lots sold. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 32½c., on the east side, on the track; 34½c. on the east side, in warehouse. Oats—Demand light; holders firm at 30c. in East St. Louis, on the track; 31c. in warehouse. Barley firm: No. 2 Spring 75c. Rye firm; No. 2, 70c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork quiet at $12 12½ at $12 25, last year's standard. Dry-salted Meats active and firm; loose Shoulders, 4c., spot, February and buyer February; Clear Rib Sides, 6c., spot, February and buyer February; packed lots, 4¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c.@6½c. for Sides. Bacon firm; Clear Sides, 7¼c., March; small cash lots at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c.@7¾c. for Sides. Lard, 8c. for Kettle; 7¾c. February and March. Live Hogs firm and better, at $3 50@$3 90, mostly at $3 65@$3 80. Cattle firm, ranging $3@$6. Receipts, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 Hogs, 1,100 Cattle.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; Spring Extra, $6@$7. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 23¾ cash; $1 24¾, February; No. 3 Spring, $1 11¾@$1 12¼; rejected, $1; No. 1 Spring, nominal. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30¾c., cash; 33¾c., February; rejected, 27½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 25½c.; rejected, 22c.@22½c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, 68c. Barley active, higher, and irregular; No. 2 Fall, 80c.@82c.; No. 3, 66c.@68c. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork, nominally, $11 75, spot; $12 15@$12 20, March. Lard dull and lower at $7 15 cash, $7 25 March. Meats in fair demand, but easier; bulk Shoulders, loose, sold at 3¾c.; bulk Short Rib Middles, boxed, 6¾c. Green Hams, 16-lb. averages, 7¾c. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and firm for light at $4 68; dull for Heavy at $4 35@$4 40. Whisky dull at 85c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels, Oats, 15,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—Grain, in store and afloat—Wheat, 302,609 bushels; Corn, 223,288 bushels; Oats, 85,298 bushels; Barley, 208,685 bushels; Rye, 21,787 bushels; Peas, 372 bushels; Barley-malt, 10,733 bushels. Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat strong; sales of 14,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 55. Corn quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 on private terms; held at 53c. in railroad elevators. Oats nominal at 40c. for No. 2 Western; 42c. for No. 2 Toledo. Barley steady; sales of 2,000 bushels Canada at 93c.; 3,200 bushels Two-rowed State at 80c. Rye quiet; held at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 13@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $13; Short Cuts, $13; Hams, 11c.; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Breakfast Bacon, 9c.; Dried Beef, 17c. Lard, 7¾c. in tierces; 8¼c.@8¾c. in kegs and tubs. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $8 25@$8 50. Wheat firm and scarce at $1 75@$1 78. Corn steady at 40c. Rye quiet at 83c.@88c. Oats quiet at 32c.@38c. Barley quiet at 70c.@90c. Butter steady. Provisions opened active, closed quiet. Pork steady at $12 75@$13. Lard—Steam-rendered, 7¼c.@7¾c.; closed quiet at 7¾c.; Kettle, 7¾c.@8c. Bulk Meats steady: Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c., in good demand for future delivery. Bacon steady, offerings light; Shoulders 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Green Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 3¾c.@3¾c.; sales of Clear Ribs at 7¼c. Hams unchanged. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 40, mostly $4 35@$4 35; receipts, 5,500. Whisky—Buyers and sellers apart; quoted at 88c.@89c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Flour in good demand and firm; prices unchanged. Wheat in good demand and higher; Red and Amber, $1 70@$1 75; White nominal. Other grains firm and unchanged. Hogs quiet; receipts light; sales at $4@$4 25. Provisions strong, with a good order demand. Pork, $13, with sales. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c., packed. Dry-salted Hams, 12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¾c.@13c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c., loose; ¾c. higher packed. Lard—Tierces, 7¾c.@8¼c.; kegs, 8¾c.@9¼c. for choice leaf; order lots ¾c. higher. Whisky steady at 89c.@90c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan, spot and January, $1 74@$1 75; February, $1 77@$1 79; last half of February, $1 79; March, $1 80@$1 83; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 75; No. 2 Red, spot, $1 68½@$1 70; January, $1 70; February, $1 72½. Corn steady; High Mixed, 37¼c.; May, 43½c.; June, 46c.; Low Mixed, 37c. Oats shade higher; No. 2, 32c. Clover-seed, $5 12½. Dressed Hogs firm; no sales; $4 80@$4 90 offered; $4 85@$4 95 asked, dividing on 180 lbs. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls.; No. 1 Spring, $8 50; Amber Winter, $9 50; White Winter, $10 25; Double Extra, $10 75. Wheat firm; small sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 70. Corn dull at 59½c.@60c. Barley steady; Bay Quinte, $1 06. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted; $1 20 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, 22; and Middlings, $23, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; and to Albany, 51c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 34; No. 2, $1 26¾. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Corn firm and scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 35c. Rye in good demand; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 88c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—None.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Beeves in fair demand, this week at full prices; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $8@$8 50. Fair to Good, $4 50@$7 50; Common, $4 50@$6 ⅌ cwt. Sheep in fair demand at 5¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Hogs firmer at $6 50; sales, 2,300 Beeves, 10,000 Sheep, 5,000 Hogs.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 75; No. 2 Winter Red held at $1 70. Corn quiet and unchanged at 45c.@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 37c. Petroleum steady; held at 20c.@20½c. for standard White, in car-lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Cotton active and easier; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 10,415 bales; gross, 11,022 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,496 bales; to the Continent, 2,416 bales; coastwise, 131 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 171,901 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—Cotton—No price given; net receipts, 3,933 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,424 bales; to the Continent, 2,410 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 75,447 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,422 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middlings, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 2,816 bales; exports, coastwise, 243 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 48,285 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 20.—Cotton dull and heavy; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 1,299 bales; sales, 550 bales; stock, 60,901 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 20—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 89⅜; Erie Railway shares, 49⅛.

1½ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93¼; Erie Railway Shares, 49¼.

5 P. M.—Unfavorable rumors in relation to the position of Russia and England on the Khivan question, have a disquieting effect, and flatten the stock market. Consols closed at 92@92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90¼; New 5s, 89⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 49⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 20—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed irregular. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 4,000 bales were American.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 46s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Refined Petroleum, 21¾d.@22d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 05s. ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 4?s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Petroleum, 47½f. for fine Pale American.

The Scheffin Murder.

The formal investigation in the case of Maria Scheffin, beaten to death by her husband, at No. 414 East Eleventh-street, on the 14th inst., was held in the Coroners' office yesterday. Mary Scheffin, mother of the prisoner, George Scheffin, and Mary Moore, his sister, were examined, and swore to the statements of theirs which have already been published in the TIMES. The officer who arrested Scheffin detailed the circumstances attending his capture. The jury found a verdict against Scheffin, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Late International Insurance Company.

A meeting of the creditors of the late International Insurance Company was held at the office of the Company yesterday morning. Mr. Jarvis Slade, the receiver, made a statement of the financial condition as follows: Assets, $716,000; liabilities by losses by fire, $490,000; liabilities ascertained in shape of premiums to be refunded, $225,000. There are at present 12,000 outstanding policies. The premiums paid by the holders of these will have to be refunded, consequently the receiver is unable to state what the dividend will be. It is understood that a new company will be started as soon as the affairs of this are settled.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BYRON SHERMAN and PORTER SHERMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Byron Sherman and Porter Sherman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,692.—DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New-York.—In the matter of the AMERICAN SEAL-LOCK COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the American Seal-Lock Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Dec. 19, 1872. LEOPOLD BAMBERGER, Assignee. ja7-1aw3wTu*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

[Copy.]

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRIFFITH and GEORGE W. WUNDRAM, composing the copartnership of GRIFFITH & WUNDRAM, bankrupts.—No. 3,746—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale: The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the boiler-shop and iron-foundry lately carried on by Griffith & Wundram, above named, on the south easterly corner of West Twenty-seventh-street and the Eleventh-avenue, in the City of New-York, of the following described property of the estate in bankruptcy, of the bankrupts: all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupts under two leases of the premises lately occupied by the bankrupts; two-thirds interest of Griffith & Wundram in six United States patents for improvements in sectional steam-boiler, and one for improvement in machine for bracing T heads; two-thirds of Griffith & Wundram in one Belgian patent for improvement in sectional steam-boiler; one small steam-engine, and all the machinery, tools, and implements in the boiler-shop and iron-foundry aforesaid, used by the said bankrupts in carrying on their business of boiler-makers and foundrymen, and all the stock in trade of the said bankrupts. Catalogues may be had of the undersigned on the premises.—New-York, Jan. 13, 1873.
WM. P. ABENDROTH, Assignee, &c., of the said Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANNIE M. WHITCOMB, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Annie M. Whitcomb, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of February, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and notice is further given that at the said time and place the said Register will hold the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja14-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—No. 3,324.—In the matter of SOEL HEILPERN and JOHN T. UNDERHILL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Soel Heilpern, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt, Soel Heilpern.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1873. ja7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LE ROY NICHOLS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Le Roy Nichols, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1873. ja7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR ROSENTHAL, ISAAC BLACK, ISAAC ALEXANDER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isidor Rosenthal, Isaac Black, Isaac Alexander, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1873. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
MICHAEL JACOBS, Counsel for said Bankrupts, ja14-1aw3wTu* No. 7 Warren-street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGER H. REEVES and ALEXANDER W. THOMPSON, bankrupts.—At the City of New-York the 3d day of January, 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edger H. Reeves and Alexander W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Edger H. Reeves by the District Court of said district. jy7-1aw3wTu* GEORGE RICARDO, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to S. V. BAGLEY, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of business, at No. 8 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872. S. V. BAGLEY, JAMES GLASSFORD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES L. BLISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872. NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Attorney of PATTY W. BLISS, Executrix. d10-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix. u13-1aw6mA*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVID WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872. DAVID WOLFE BRUCE, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN, Executors. d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT LE COMTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 2?6 West Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, 17th day of December, 1872. MARGARET LE COMTE, Executrix. d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WOLFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872. ABRAHAM WOLFF, Executor. d17-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872. MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor. au27-1aw6mTu*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHELSTANE COURT.—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM.—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.—Mr. J. S. Studley and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA.—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS.—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Lothenwall, Mlle. Dumi.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—Dan Bryant, Saymour, Reed.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. George Macdonald. Subject, "Robert Burns."

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

EX-GOV. CARNEY'S testimony yesterday in the Caldwell case was of a most edifying nature. He naively remarked that he "poached" on the Senator because he wanted to "purify the Senate and be revenged on CALDWELL," the latter having "poached" on him with reference to a matter which he "regarded as sacred between them," viz.: his own bar-room bad sale, as already described. He also gave a brief account of a "banquet" which was held at Topeka, in connection with this lovely election, at which everything was of the choicest kind, including the Chairman, (who cost fifteen thousand dollars,) and where one SMITH was present, worrying his precious soul because he had not been able to get currency enough to meet the demands of certain members of the Legislature who were invited. Senator CARNEY thinks that people out in Kansas must like to have a Senator elected every few days. That, we should say, would largely depend on what "people" are meant; if they are the tax-payers, it may not be so pleasant after all.

We gave our reasons, the other day, for objecting to the mode of reorganizing the Board of Emigration, proposed in the bills introduced by Senator ROBERTSON and Mr. BIGLIN. These objections are, we have reason to believe, thoroughly shared by the representatives of Reform sentiment in New-York. In another column will be found the draft of a bill which has, we understand, been put into the hands of Mr. STEPHEN PELL, the able and trusted representative of the Ninth Assembly District of this City. That bill proposes to vest the power of appointing the Commissioners of Emigration in the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate. It likewise constitutes the Mayor of the City and the President of the Department of Charities and Correction members, ex-officio, of the Board, in addition to the Presidents of the German and Irish Emigration Societies. This leaves but six Commissioners to be appointed to bring the number of the Board up to ten. We believe that the principle embodied in Mr. PELL'S bill is conceded to be most in harmony with the public interest by the Reformers in the Legislature, and there should be no difficulty in securing the immediate passage of this or of something of similar purport.

An unexpected dose of common sense, on the question of special and charitable appropriations by the General Government, was administered to the Senate yesterday. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely—with a minority of two in favor—on the bill for the relief of Boston. The bill proposed a drawback on materials to be used in restoring buildings destroyed by the fire of November last. If we are not mistaken, the sober second thought of Boston men themselves will concur in the reasoning of the Committee.

Yesterday was one of considerable interest in Congress. In the Senate, a subsidy bill made its appearance under the control of Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island. In return for a mail contract, amounting to no more than $225,000 per annum, Mr. ANTHONY proposes to give the country a line from San Francisco to Australia, New-Zealand, with American ships, American officers, and American sailors. The Senate took up the bill for building new vessels for the Navy, its Committee having restored the number to ten, which, by the House, had been cut down to six. The bill won some Democratic support, but Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, opposed it on grounds worthy of the blue blood of his State—he regarded standing armies and navies as dangerous to liberty. As far as our Navy is concerned, is is, in its present crippled condition, undoubtedly open to the Senator's charge. The bill will probably pass by a large majority. In both Senate and House, the Bankruptcy bill came up, and the House astonished everybody, including itself, by suspending the rules and rushing through a repeal of the Bankrupt law. The Senate more deliberately received a bill repealing the law on July 1, '73, and providing that the repeal shall not affect any proceedings commenced before that date. The House also, by aid of a solid Democratic vote, gave leave to the Committee on Commerce to introduce its plan for canals from the Ohio valley to the seaboard.

We trust that all the friends of local reform will bear in mind the fact that the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities will hold a joint session on Wednesday, to hear the views of any delegations from this City in regard to the proposed charter amendments. Those who cannot be heard on Wednesday will, doubtless, have the opportunity of addressing the Committees on Thursday or Friday, and so on, till a full opportunity has been presented to obtain the views of all interests having any right to be heard on such a subject. There is a disposition among all sections of Reformers in this City to discuss the charter with a due recognition of its many conspicuous merits. We believe that the majority in the Legislature is quite prepared to give a corresponding recognition to any proposed modification of its details which are clearly in unison with the Reform sentiment of the community.

It is certainly unfortunate that the first encounter of our troops on the Oregon and California border with the Modoc Indians, should have resulted in unqualified disaster. The account reads sadly like that of the early expeditions sent out by WASHINGTON, and which made that equable President rage. 'Defective co-operation, fighting an unseen foe, great bravery, great loss, and not a trace of tangible advantage, are the features of the latest as of the earliest fighting of our regulars against the Indians. We trust the calculations of the officers are to be depended on, and that the reinforcements they are awaiting may enable them to close up the campaign without any further "forced reconnoissance."

Struggling for the Spoils.

Some time ago, a Democratic paper boasted that Mr. S. J. TILDEN and others were fully resolved to take advantage of the present condition of local politics, and to reconstruct the Democratic Party, while the Republican leaders were endeavoring to establish a strictly non-partisan system of government. Another Democratic journal, over which Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN is supposed to exercise considerable influence—although it *did* denounce him as a "railroad politician"—soon afterward tried to prepare its limited public for the railroad politician's little plan. It assured us that the fight against Tammany had in reality been waged solely by Democrats. It could not say much about its own share in it, because it was retained throughout on the side of the Ring. Mr. TILDEN and Mr. GREEN were the only victors—Mr. TILDEN having very carefully held aloof from the contest, and systematically thrown cold water upon it, until he saw that it was practically over. He went about declaring that the TIMES would be beaten, and that TWEED "carried too many guns for us"—but when it was quite clear that he was mistaken in his conjectures, as he has been on many other occasions, he came over to our side, and thus did his best to keep up appearances for the Democratic Party. Mr. Tilden generally manages to save himself by these somersaults at the eleventh hour. Throughout last Summer and Fall he was as good a "Liberal Republican" as you could find in the country. Greeleyism was to be the salvation of a down-trodden people. It was also to restore the ancient glories of the Democratic Party. But after the election in Pennsylvania, the "railroad politician" became once more conscious that he had reckoned without his host, and that his castles in the air were going to tumble about his heels. His voice soon sunk to its ordinary whisper when he spoke of Greeleyism, and no one has been able to extract from him a dime toward that statue which is to perpetuate the memories of a great political disaster.

It suits Mr. TILDEN and his friends very well indeed to have the Republicans all standing aside and saying, "Let us make this a non-partisan Government—we will not attempt to get any offices." What Mr. TILDEN understands by "non-partisan" is "Democratic." If Republicans will not squabble for offices, he will soon show them that he is not quite so modest. To rebuild his party—that is Mr. TILDEN'S chief desire and object. It is, indeed, the main purpose of his political life. It is not an unnatural or a disgraceful object, except when it is attempted to be carried out at the expense of the long-suffering people of this City. If, by a trick, the Republican Party is to have its hands tied behind its back, while the Democrats run off with the fruits of the victory it won, then we shall have gained a "non-partisan" Government of a very queer pattern. Open your mouths and shut your eyes, says the astute Mr. TILDEN to the Republicans—and while they are standing in that position, he quietly slips the prize into his own pockets, and walks off to share it with his Democratic friends. Then he deprecates the greed of those dreadful Republicans. He implores them to be "non-partisan." At the same moment, he assures his Democratic friends, in one of his dulcet whispers, that if they will only trust him he will very soon give them full possession of the City.

We have told Mr. TILDEN before, and we beg leave to tell him again, that this new tub of his will not hold water. He was wrong about TWEED winning. He was wrong about Liberal Republicanism winning. He was wrong in presiding over TWEED'S conventions. He was wrong in those famous essays of his on the evils of centralization. We need not remind him of his mistakes of a still earlier period. We merely wish him to bring his mind to believe that there is a possibility of his being wrong now. The people will not allow him to turn what was a victory for honest government into a victory for a mere party—and that party the worst of all parties. He is said to have great influence over Mayor HAVEMEYER, and to be working very hard to drag the Mayor into his great "reconstruction" schemes. Do we owe it to his influence that the Mayor voted for CHARLES SHAW as counsel to the Board of Health—SHAW being more familiar with political corruption than we hope Mayor HAVEMEYER ever will be? Mr. TILDEN has also considerable power over Controller GREEN. Do we owe it to this that Mr. GREEN has assigned a worthless City Marshal to one of the best paid posts open to that class of officers—or that the Controller's office is to this day filled with Tammany hirelings? Mr. GREEN is a thoroughly honest man—but the Democratic Party is to be restored, and Mr. TILDEN does not want to throw away any tools that may help to do the work.

When a crafty man is plotting to do you some injury, he generally becomes your accuser, and charges you with devising the very mischief which he is preparing to launch at your head. Thus, Mr. TILDEN and his friends are already complaining of the rapacity of Republicans. Once more we hear of the "Custom-house clique"—the Custom-house having seldom, if ever, been conducted with so little reference to politics as at this moment. The Democrats are represented as giving everything and getting nothing. The ferocious Republicans are gobbling up the whole City, just as we may remember that it was the lamb which was the blood-thirsty aggressor—not the wolf. The people are not likely to be deceived by these caricatures, and the Legislature ought to insist that justice is done to our great City. Let us have a good Government—and in asking for that, we are not demanding a Government concocted by SAMUEL J. TILDEN on "truly Democratic" principles.

Keep Down the Taxes.

We do not think that the tax-payers of New-York have quite realized the fact that the taxes for 1873 have already been fixed at the rate of 3.38 per cent. on the taxable valuation of 1872. It is only a few weeks ago since people of moderate incomes were looking aghast at the increased amount of their tax bills; since the Tax Receiver's office was daily the scene of manifestations of very acute sorrow on the part of widowed and unmarried women, whose slender means were seriously impaired by the unsuspected amount of the demands of the tax-collector. Yet, the taxes for 1872 were only at the rate of 2.97 per cent., while the estimates already made by the Board of Apportionment fix them for the present year at .41 per cent. higher than this. That is to say, on every $10,000 of valuation property-owners will be called on in November next to pay $41 more than they did in November last. This may not seem a very disquieting prospect, looked at through the perspective of ten months, but when it comes to the hour of payment, it will demand from the vast majority of tax-payers some appreciable sacrifice, and will entail on many a good deal of genuine hardship.

The question is, can we escape from the very disagreeable necessity of paying $338 of taxes where $297 sufficed before? The taxpayers have been repeatedly assured by Controller GREEN, and his opinion has been indorsed by Mayor HAVEMEYER, that we can escape such a burden. Hitherto, we have only been told in a general way that relief could be secured. In another column will be found a communication from the Controller to the Mayor, in which we have some details of the methods proposed for attaining the highly-desirable end of tax reduction. It must be remembered, to the credit of a partially reformed administration, that the increase in the taxes of 1873 is not due to increased demands for money on the part of the executive departments of the local Government. As a rule, the amounts asked for on account of City and County expenditures were less than those allowed for 1872, and the amounts allowed for this year are about two million dollars less than the gross sum demanded. It is maintained, nevertheless, by the Controller that still further deductions can be effected under this head. This is a point on which the tax-payers are quite prepared to agree with their chief financial officer. As the proposed amendments to the charter are designed in the interests of economy, and aim to save in salaries of heads of departments alone some $219,000, there is an obvious necessity that a revision of the estimates made in December last should be provided for by the Legislature.

The amount required to be raised by tax in 1873 is five and one-fourth millions greater than in 1872. Upward of four millions of this is demanded by the State, in addition to the amount called for the previous year. This goes chiefly to make up the City's share of a deficiency of six millions of dollars, created in defiance of the Constitution, under the Tammany administration of State finances. The rest of the increased taxation for 1873 is accounted for by the increased interest-charge on the debt created to pay for the plunder of TWEED and his confederate swindlers. Desirable as it is to fix the responsibility of increasing taxation where it justly belongs, this is not enough to protect us against the necessity of paying it. What we want is something to shift, or to diminish the burden, of those five and one-fourth millions of dollars. This is how the Controller proposes to meet the difficulty.

I. Let the City's proportion of the State deficiency be raised by short bonds, and after this deficiency has been added, as it ought to be, to the permanent debt of the State, let the City be reimbursed for its temporary outlay. Saving under this head, $3,684,387.

II. Let the necessary legislation be provided for the transfer of unexpended balances of 1872 to the credit of the expenses of the present year. Probable saving from this source, $500,000.

III. The year's installment of municipal aid to the impecunious Commodore VANDERBILT, to sink and cover the Fourth-avenue Railroad track, need not be raised, as last year's installment has not yet been called for. Saving in this way, $1,598,000.

IV. That there be a careful revision of the departmental expenditures allowed (partly by heads of departments themselves) for 1873. Under this head there ought, in view of pending reforms, to be a saving of at least $1,000,000.

Total estimated saving, $6,782,387.

It will be observed that we have thus got rid of not only the $5,950,000 of new taxes, but of another $1,500,000 besides. A reference to the Controller's letter will show that he keeps a little within the above estimate, and puts down the saving to be effected at $6,500,000. We shall not dispute about the $250,000 of difference, but will content ourselves with urging, on behalf of a sadly overtaxed community, the immediate presentation at Albany of the bill which has been drafted to furnish a means of escape from the dreaded 3.38 per cent. On Mr. GREEN'S estimate, we should, in November next, not only have the inexpressible relief of eluding higher taxes, but should have the delightful surprise of paying $36 less than last year on every $10,000 of valuation—of returning, in fact, to the old-fashioned rate of 2.61 per cent. This is, of course, conditional on the Legislature of 1873 promptly taking up and promptly passing the Controller's bill, and abstaining thereafter from such schemes of special legislation as the Fourth-avenue bill of last year, which may, before the community is awake to their importance, make a sudden increase of taxation. On both these points, we feel pretty confident that the Legislature of 1873 may be trusted to do its duty.

Justice to the Sea-Serpent.

Since HENRY VIII. has been proved an honest, warm-hearted man, whose simplicity of character made him the victim of a succession of designing wives; and since Prof. BEESLY has dispersed the cloud of calumny with which TACITUS meanly surrounded the name of the just and noble TIBERIUS, we need not be suprised at any reversal of the hasty judgments passed by incompetent historians upon men of the past. It seems, moreover, that the rehabilitation of damaged reputations is not to be confined to men alone. That astute animal, the sea-serpent, who has been scorned by naturalists, and regarded by the vast majority of people as a mendacious mockery, existing only in the heated brains of terrified mariners, has suddenly appeared in his own defense, and mutely appeals to our sense of justice to free his character from the aspersions which have been cast upon it.

Within the last two centuries, a large number of people have asserted that they had seen a gigantic sea-snake. Scientific men, who had already made up the roll of recognized serpents, took it extremely ill that unscientific sailors should assert the existence of a snake not mentioned in any good scientific work. Accordingly, the sea-serpent was pronounced to be a myth. The credulous mariners, who had watched the sinuous monster rushing through the deep, were told that they had seen nothing more than a school of porpoises, or a mass of sea-weed. That sea-weed does not, as a rule, swim in calm weather at a rate of ten miles an hour, did not present to the philosophic mind the slightest objection to the theory that inert sea-weed had been mistaken for a particularly lively serpent. Nevertheless, the sailors, with the obstinacy of their class, preferred to believe the evidence of their own eyes, rather than the theories of wise men.

Not only was the sea-serpent scurrilously called a porpoise and a marine plant, but when he showed himself in the neighborhood of seaside hotels, he was reviled as the cheap device of unprincipled innkeepers, so that it finally became a dangerous matter to profess belief in him, unless one could afford to despise the sneering accusation of being in the pay of a hotel. In spite of the amount of credence as to his existence, the world suffered itself to be convinced that the sea-serpent was a delusion, although at one time Prof. AGASSIZ hinted that a pleiosaurus might possibly have survived the loss of his kindred, and might now be wandering lonely and desolate in the disguise of a sea-serpent.

But time sets all things, including the reputation of the sea-serpent, right at last. A ship-captain has arrived at this port who asserts that on his voyage home from Hong Kong, while in south latitude 29° 38', east longitude 179° 45', a sea-serpent at least fifty feet long, of a dark brown color, ornamented with black spots, passed within six feet of his ship, and was seen by himself and all on deck. Here is no room for the sea-weed theory. Unless we refuse to admit the testimony of the Captain and his men, the facts as reported must be accepted as true, and can be explained only upon the hypothesis that a sea-serpent of a species different from all land-snakes does exist.

For, setting aside the statement as to the exact color of this serpent—a matter as to which a mistake is entirely possible—it will be noted that it was seen at a distance from shore which precludes the possibility that it was a boa or python which had drifted out to sea. Neither of those snakes could have survived so long a sea voyage, and we must concede that the animal which was actually seen, at least four hundred miles from the nearest known haunt of large land-serpents, was exclusively a marine monster. Neither was it a saurian nor a rare species of whale. Unless the Captain makes a deliberate misstatement, he saw nothing more or less than the much-abused sea-serpent of PONTOPPIDAN. Now, here is evidence which seems to be direct and conclusive. It remains to be seen whether it will be accepted by skeptics who ought to do tardy justice to a maligned and long-suffering animal. The meekness with which the sea-serpent has borne the ridicule which has been cast upon him; the magnanimity with which he has declined to swallow an available philosopher, and thus prove his existence beyond all cavil, deserve to be rewarded. Let a Latin name large enough to suit his majestic proportions be immediately invented, and let the scientific world officially recognize him by classifying him in forthcoming editions of zoölogical treatises, as a new and highly-respectable species of marine snake.

A Season of Floods.

The tragic incident in CHARLES READE'S novel of the bursting of a reservoir, and the consequent inundation of a large tract of country, the sweeping away of houses, and the drowning of many people, was derided by some critics as incredible; and yet just such casualties have occurred, and at any time of sudden thaw or heavy rains may be liable to occur. During the past six weeks, an immense quantity of water, in the form of snow, hail, and rain, has fallen in this part of the country, and much damage has been done. The delays of trains, the destruction of bridges, and the overflowing of streams, which have occurred as a consequence of the thaw of Thursday and Friday last, may not improbably be the precursors of similar mischief to come, on a much more extended scale.

The exact incident used by Mr. READE happened in Spain, in 1802, when Lorca, a city of Murcia, was quite destroyed by the bursting of a reservoir. One thousand persons were killed, besides a great number of cattle. In 1864, the Bradfield Reservoir, at Sheffield, burst, and 250 lives were lost in the same way, and there have been other similar instances. Floods, arising from the sudden melting of snow at elevated situations, have also been numerous and destructive. Such a catastrophe occurred at Strabane, in Ireland, in 1816, doing extensive damage, and there are few of the hill countries that have not experienced, at some time, a similar calamity. Holland has suffered immensely, at different times, by the bursting of her dikes. The most awful event of the kind on record happened in 1530, when four hundred thousand persons are said to have been drowned. But the greatest number of destructive floods have been caused by the overflowing of rivers. The Danube has repeatedly inundated Vienna; the Elbe, Hamburg; the Rhone, Lyons, and the Mississippi, New-Orleans. In England, to this day, the dreadful misery is still remembered that was wrought by the "Great Waters"—the flood of 1663, the "Ripon Flood," in 1771, and the "Morey Floods," in 1829. In France, great freshets have been more disastrous still. That of November, 1840, covered sixty thousand acres for several days. Six years after, another frightful inundation devastated a great part of Southern France. Similar misfortunes occurred in the same country in 1852, and still again in 1856. With these exceptions, and that of the more recent prodigious flood at Canton, such events have been rare of late years—a reason, however, for expecting their recurrence rather than continued immunity.

We must hope for the best, of course, and the topography of most of the country of the Atlantic slope undoubtedly favors exemption from some of the worst evils of freshets. It is, notwithstanding, evident that the conditions likely to produce such visitations have been accumulating in this region in an unusual way for some weeks, and that an access of warm rain, such as we are quite likely to get before long, may bring a good deal of trouble. The gradual absorption and melting away of the ice and snow may forestall such mischief; but, on the other hand, further snow-storms may come upon us before such depleting processes have done their work, and, should such be the case, heavy inundations may be counted on as almost certain with the approach of Spring. We have suffered grievously from fire, and may be called upon to suffer from flood; but we trust that no loss of life will, in any event, be involved, and that precautions may be taken such as will render the harm done as inconsiderable as possible. It is especially the duty of the railway companies to increase their vigilance at this time, and to take extraordinary pains that no neglect of duty on the part of their officials should prove the source of detriment to life, limb, or property.

A Bad Harvest.

A large number of State Legislatures are now in session. This circumstance ought to be a comfort to all good citizens, and a terror only to evil-doers. Instead of this, the comfort is decidedly on the side of the evil-doers, and the terror on that of the good citizens. A legislative session, it is needless to say, is in too many States the harvest season for corrupt legislators, lobbyists, and men who have sinister schemes to be promoted by private bills, to the great uneasiness and, very frequently, serious injury of many honest people.

Legislative corruption, like most other kinds of criminality, is not to be judged merely by the direct evil it inflicts. If an unscrupulous individual breaks into a rich man's house at night, and takes away his silver, the immediate harm may be slight. The loss of a few hundred dollars may be to the man who is robbed a small affair. But robbing a house at night is not a small affair. The terror, the sleeplessness, the feeling of insecurity caused by the prevalence of such things is no trifle, whatever may be true of the direct damage in an individual instance. Everybody understands this perfectly well in cases of ordinary crime, and the principle certainly applies with no less force to legislative corruption. It is not merely the unjust and injurious bills themselves which lobbyists get through the Legislature that constitute the evil. It is also the fear of such things in other cases. An accurate account of all these bills as actually passed would show but a small part of the mischief done. The statement, to be complete, should include an enumeration of all the persons whose time has been taken up, whose comfort has been seriously invaded, and who have, in various other ways, been put to loss and inconvenience by the apprehension of unjustifiable and injurious legislative action, affecting their private interests.

It would naturally be supposed by a stranger in this country, who knew nothing about our form of government, that the evil of which we are speaking was one imposed upon the people by some despotic class, in the selection of which those injured had no voice. This impression would be greatly strengthened by the way in which the afflicted talk about the matter. The natural inference from their style of remarks would be that they had no more to do with choosing the Legislature than the Turks have to do with choosing the Sultan. All sorts of remedies are devised, and all sorts of schemes proposed, to protect the community against men deliberately appointed by themselves, and many of them reappointed again and again. To the stranger, all this would appear supremely ridiculous. We are accustomed to it, and do not notice its absurdity; but it is none the less absurd on that account. But the mere fact of the election of individuals who have shown themselves to be entirely unfit for their position is not all. The worst of these men are generally sent by just the districts which are most injuriously affected by corrupt legislation. An agricultural community ordinarily feels such legislation much less than one principally engaged in commerce and manufactures; but the men sent by the rural population usually compare far from unfavorably with those sent by cities and towns.

There are few branches of a citizen's duty which are so often carelessly attended to as that of voting for members of a State Legislature. For the consequences of this neglect, there is no remedy except greater care in the future. So long as intelligent business men treat as a trifle the question whom they send to make laws for them, just so long will the most important business interests be treated as a trifle by those who are sent. When we consider the extreme indifference to the matter manifested by large numbers of those most directly interested, the wonder is not that things are so bad, but that they are no worse. But let us not congratulate, ourselves too much upon this. They *will* be worse—much worse—before many years, unless the community arouse themselves to a far greater degree of interest and vigilance in regard to this subject than has, in most of the States, for a long time past been manifested.

MINOR TOPICS.

The cable announces that Messrs. ONSLOW and WHALLEY, members of Parliament, have been fined, by the Court of Queen's Bench, the sum of one hundred pounds sterling apiece for slandering Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, Her Majesty's Solicitor-General. For the instruction of all like-minded, it should be noted that it was an over-zealous regard for the supposed interests of Protestantism which led these unwary M. P.s into the sin of accusing a high legal functionary of "conspiracy to deprive the Tichborne claimant of his rights." The Tichborne heir in possession is under the strictest Roman Catholic tutelage, and the ultra-Protestant WHALLEY and ONSLOW seem to have thought that any kind of weapon was admissible in assailing the pecuniary advantages of "the scarlet woman." That interesting person, "the Claimant," has played many parts, but is probably as much astonished as anybody can be at the rôle thrust upon him of a bulwark of the Protestant faith.

The lessee of the Park Hotel writes to say that he is not responsible for the existence of the smooth coal-vault covers which render the sidewalk in front of the hotel dangerous to the public. He asserts that he has repeatedly called upon the owner of the property to remove them, but that the latter has steadily refused to do so. It would be interesting to know who this thrifty person is. Doubtless, he does not collect his rent personally, and hence, having no occasion to visit the neighborhood of the Park Hotel, does not find the smooth vault-covers personally inconvenient to him. Nevertheless, the public very strongly objects to them. There is little reason to doubt that if the proper measures were taken, these treacherous covers could be removed under compulsion, as a nuisance.

An ingenious Yankee has proposed a plan by which he offers to warm Boston safely and cheaply. He will erect enormous furnaces in some remote locality, and convey heat by means of pipes to all houses whose owners will pay him his terms. Thus heat, as well as water and gas, will be "laid on" in well-regulated Boston houses, and the private stove and the domestic furnace will be as obsolete as the old-fashioned pump and the candles and lamps of antiquity. Why he should limit himself to supplying hot air only, does not appear. Why should he not offer to supply artificially iced air in Summer time? What is there to hinder him from establishing a vast tobacco pipe, wherein the best of Virginia tobacco shall forever burn, and its pleasing fumes be conducted by supplementary lead-pipes into every bachelor's private apartments? There is really no limit to the good things which might thus be "laid on" in Bostonian houses, and the day may yet come when the Boston citizen shall have hot and cold air, beer, coffee, and tobacco smoke supplied to every room in his house, by means of pipes and faucets.

The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts would be a document of considerable interest to the traveling public, but for the admission made in the following paragraph: "The law regulating this subject is simply mandatory, (Act 1869, ch. 408, § 14,) carrying with it no penalty in case of non-compliance. No reliable statistics on the subject of the deaths and personal injuries incident to the operation of our railroad system can be hoped for until after a careful revision of the whole law relating to this subject." The Commissioners, having very candidly set forward the chief reason for incompleteness, take particular pains to render their labors as valuable as the circumstances will permit. From their returns, we find that within the State of Massachusetts 304 casualties occurred during 1872. Of this number, 187 resulted in loss of life. Only 23 passengers were killed and injured. Of the remainder, 134 were employes, and 136 trespassers. From careful investigation, the Commissioners are enabled to say that "more than one-half all the accidents to passengers arise from the need of stronger cars, and better devices for quickly stopping trains." The railroad companies, as an offset to this, assert that they especially use every new invention for decreasing the dangers of travel. The inventors know better, and, if they wished to speak out, would be able to tell that the companies not only do not use the existing methods for safety, but that in most cases they decline even to witness experiments with them.

The efforts of the Quebec Government, to induce the French Canadians resident in the United States to go back to their former homes, have resulted just as we predicted they would. So far, it appears, there has been an expenditure of $7,700 in gold on this account; but as the actual amount need "in aiding *infants dweed* to return from Yankeedom to Her Majesty's dominions" has not exceeded $50, it is fair to presume that no more than one family could be persuaded to follow the counsel of Abbé CHARTIER, the chief agent employed in the work. The rest of the appropriation has been used up in hotel bills, printing, stationery, and traveling expenses, by the said Abbé and his co-laborers. Taking it from any point of view, it would be difficult to conceive of a more stupid enterprise; and now, that its failure has been so clearly demonstrated, it is to be hoped that the Quebec authorities will have sense enough not to pursue the matter any further.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. BOOTH AS "BRUTUS."

The reputation worthily gained by Booth's Theatre insures intelligent attention for each new revival there, and last night saw a conscientious example of the rule. "Brutus," by John Howard Payne, a piece fresh on those boards, although more than half a century old, was produced in excellent style and received with palpable satisfaction. A full house was in attendance, and to judge from the kind and the timeliness of the applause—as well as from the occasions when it was withheld—the assemblage was likewise one of unusual discrimination.

American tragedies are sadly few, and hence we are glad when any of the number worth preserving is brought forward on the stage. Perhaps "Brutus" is the best on the list. It is certainly a better composition than the "Gladiator" or "Metamora"—pieces more frequently acted than any other tragedies from native pens—and yet, since first played in 1818, "Brutus" has never been a really popular play. The great prominence of the hero and the extreme subordinacy of the other parts has been assigned as a reason for this. Yet the other dramas named are remarkable for exactly the same characteristics, and they as certainly have been popular in the fullest sense. "Brutus" was written for EDMUND KEAN, who was very grand in two of the scenes—that of the curse in act three, and the mournful pageant of the close; and as people went to see KEAN, and to see him carry the considerations that swayed the play-wright are obvious. The bald simplicity of the story is rather against "Brutus," and yet should be on its favor; for it enforces the tragedy with a stimulating, and effects a reconstruction of incident only in the way to be obtained. Two great passions are developed—that of patriotism and that of paternal love; and the just and proper end of the work is to show the former nobly triumphant over the latter. This is finely developed forth in the outburst to TITUS, of not these, when the pretended zeal for a people's freedom hits his folly, and cuts out:

> "What then my son, ye gods,
> Those worthless fear of kings unworthy name,
> Took up thy tame, from heaven's high vault
> To the short traitor's breast, sent on thy errand;
> Then, scouring through the air, call to arms,
> And shout for liberty!"

This spirited passage, admirably delivered, we may observe, by Mr. BOOTH, last night, is a key to the whole drama. It suggests the appeal of mighty sacrifice, of utter subjugation of the tenderest feelings of the heart to duty to the state, and prepares us for the agonizing conclusion, when *Brutus*, after the condemnation of TITUS, thus finally addresses him:

> "Embrace thy wretched father. May the gods
> Arm thee with patience in this awful hour.
> The sovereign Majesty of injured Rome
> Condemns.
> A crime, thy father's bleeding heart forgives.
> Go—meet thy death with a more manly courage
> Than grief now suffers me to show in parting;
> And, while the pomp[illegible], let the solemn shout
> Farewell! Eternally farewell!"

When Howard Payne wrote this tragedy there were already seven plays on the same subject before the public. Two only of these had been acted, and even these were unsuccessful. Mr. Payne availed himself without scruple of what he thought good in the works of his predecessors, and, at all events, made a better acting play than either of them. With a really fine actor in *Brutus*, the tragedy is always listened to with attention, and almost always evokes deep feeling. While there is something highly repulsive in the incident that forms the immediate incentive to the main action, that incident is not too strongly dwelt upon; and, as the scene of the suicide of *Lucretia* was cut out after the first night, the impression of the outrage that leads up to it is obscured by the deeper emphasis of the exalted patriotism of *Brutus*, and his piteous and most unmerited misfortune. As seen at Booth's Theatre last night, there was much in this tragedy to admire. Mr. BOOTH has worked hard at his idea of the Junian hero, and in expressing it, employs his powers of sardonic burlesque and swift intensity to excellent advantage. All the opportunities for variety afforded by the part, Mr. BOOTH carefully avails of. The bitter sneers at the simulated object—not without cause, suspected by TULLIA and the rest—were given by the actor with all-sufficient meaning, and the declamatory parts with strength and fervor. The invocatory speech in the storm before the statue of "Tarquinius Superbus," Mr. BOOTH rendered with determined effect, and the same may be said of the succeeding fierce adjurations, wherein he incites the Romans to rise and overthrow their tyrants. But it is in the concluding portion of the play that Mr. BOOTH wins his best laurels, and it is creditable to his taste and imagination that it should be so. The brief scene with *Collatinus*, in act 5, scene 1, and the subsequent short dialogue with *Tarquinius*, Mr. BOOTH invested with commendable beauty and pathos, and the manly dignity of the passage that follows was conveyed by him with singular appreciation and delicacy:

> "I can believe that beauty such as thine
> May stir a thousand rebellious stares
> To rise the wavering and confound the weak;
> But what is honor, which a sigh can shake?
> What is his virtue, whom a tear can melt?
> Truth—valor—justice—constancy of soul—
> These are the attributes of manly natures;—
> Be woman o'er us tyrannous, that was made
> For nobler uses than to be his slaves."

In fact the whole of the fifth act, (as written,) up to the condemnation of *Titus*, his being led forth to execution, the giving by *Brutus* of the terrible signal for his son's death, and the final supreme outburst, "Justice is satisfied and Rome is free!" was treated by Mr. BOOTH in a masterly way. In one respect, we must in candor say, that the tragedian might certainly better his delivery. He is too monotonous in his vocal stress—italicizes, so to say, his whole speech, and so produces an effect somewhat too monotonous, and sometimes even painful. With the correction of this, with more light and shade in his cadences, and the omission of the disagreeable mannerism which leads him to turn the final *s* so persistently into a protracted *z*, Mr. BOOTH'S performance would be much improved.

He was much applauded last night, and called repeatedly before the curtain. Mr. C. K. THORNE made a first appearance here, and a favorable impression, as *Tullus*. Miss Mary WELLS proved an acceptable *Tullia*, and Miss Nellie PATEMAN did the best justice in her power to *Tarquinius*. The remaining parts demand no special notice. As regards the scenes and dresses, nothing was left by the management to wish for. The stage business was likewise exceedingly well arranged, and the success of the night was altogether so unequivocal that we shall look to see "Brutus" draw a series of crowded

houses. The piece has certainly never before been set so well on the American or, probably, on any other stage.

SPECTACLE AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The record of the Grand Opera-house, already rich in histories of spectacular plays, is to be augmented with the notice of a new effort of the management in the same direction. "The Cataract of the Ganges," a piece in four acts, sufficiently ancient to be quite fresh to the present generation, and infused with enough new blood to be acceptable to elder spectators, was represented there, last evening, with every indication of success. The original version of the work was made known at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, in 1823. It was from the pen of Mr. W. J. Moncrieff, whose "Tom and Jerry" was even more popular than "The Cataract of the Ganges," half a century since. The present story has been lengthened, principally by the addition of much comic stage-business, and it gives employment to the numerous company whose services have been secured for the season. Whether, in the form it now bears, "The Cataract of the Ganges" is, from a literary standpoint, a production highly creditable to its author, need not be discussed. We can recall no similar composition in which the excellences exacted in comedies and dramas are found, if, indeed, they are sought; and it will save disappointment if the admirers of spectacles content themselves with magnificent scenery, superb dresses and vivacious music, and abandon the idea of listening to a well-told tale and to good dialogue. The frequenters of the Grand Opera-house who keep this determination in view cannot fail to be delighted with their evening's entertainment. The pictures illustrating "The Cataract of the Ganges" are of the most gorgeous kind; they are also artistic and substantial, and the costumes are abundant, bright, and novel. The action progresses, it should be remembered, in India, and hence the scenes have an interest of reality which the fairy land sketches to which the eye has long been accustomed are devoid. Of these scenes, upward of a dozen are supplied, and it is no exaggeration to say, that from the simplest "flat" to the most elaborate "set," all have an impress significant of a bestowal of time and taste not often lavished on kindred tasks. Although last night's performance was remarkably smooth, it was not so well fitted for a careful review as will be its successors; and we prefer, on that account, to postpone a detailed mention of the tableaux, remarking merely that the final one of the series, during the exhibition of which the heroine of the narrative is borne from footlights to "flies" on a snow-white charger, is without doubt one of the most beautiful ever shown. Pageants in "The Cataract of the Ganges" are plenty; in act the second comes an endless procession of men and horses, attired and caparisoned with all the picturesqueness and splendor of the Orient; in act the third are a pleasing and brief ballet, and a succession of wonder-provoking and amusing feats by a troupe of Bedouin Arabs; and throughout the evening are many sword-combats, carried on with rare spirit and endurance. Of the acting in "The Cataract of the Ganges," there is little occasion to speak. Mr. Brougham, whom the management serves—craving pardon for the simile and the French—*à toutes sauces*, does duty as a comic Irishman, and Mrs. John Wood lends to a young and fascinating *Mrs. Malaprop*, the grace and dash of which no lines, however worthless, can weaken the happy influence. The full distribution of parts we append, concluding this reference to yesterday's rehearsal with the announcement of the repetition of the piece—justified by frequent and merited applause at the most striking of its stages—until further notice. The cast is as follows:

Akbar, Emperor of Delhi..........Mr. E. A. Pierce
Jam Sahib, Rajah of Guzerat..........Mr. J. G. Meade
Mokarra, Grand Brahmin of the Jahrejah tribe..........Mr. N. Devere
Iran, a young Hindoo Warrior of the Jhalla tribe..........Mr. J. G. Peakes
Mokajee, his father..........Mr. Julian Cross
Jack Robinson..........Mr. G. Ketchum
Tim Donovan, Robinson's Man "Saturday"..........Mr. John Brougham
Sir Barnaby Bugbee, Governor of Precinct..........Mr. E. C. Chapman
Sloane, his servant..........Mr. F. Chapman
Captain Mansion, of the British Man-of-war Vulture..........Mr. W. J. Jennings
Lieut. Templeton, of the Vulture..........Mr. J. A. Mackay
Miss Polly Pennymore, a young lady from London, in search of a husband..........Mrs. John Wood
Princess Dona, daughter of the Emperor of Delhi..........Miss Cora Cassidy
Matali, wife of the Mokajee..........Mrs. Yeamans
Ubra, her daughter..........Miss R. Norwood
Zamine, child of the Rajah..........Miss Bella Golden

Musical.

THE PATTI-MARIO TROUPE.

Mr. Max Strakosch, Signor Mario, and the remainder of the Patti-Mario Concert company were in this City Sunday and yesterday. To-night the troupe will appear in Hartford, to-morrow in Worcester, Thursday in Springfield, Friday in Albany, and Saturday in Troy. The season will not terminate until the close of March.

An Amended Emigration Bill.

AN ACT concerning the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York.

The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six Commissioners of Emigration for the purpose of carrying into effect the intent and provisions of an act entitled, "An act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the City of New-York," passed May 5, 1847, and of the several acts supplementary to and amendatory thereof. The said Commissioners appointed in pursuance hereof, shall hold their offices as hereinafter provided, and shall be divided into three classes. The offices of the Commissioners of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year after the first appointment in pursuance of this act; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be appointed every second year, and upon the expiration of their several terms of office, their places shall be filled by appointments as hereinbefore provided, and the persons so appointed shall respectively hold their offices for the term of six years.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the above provision for the division into three classes, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners so first appointed immediately to assemble and by lot to determine who shall hold for two, who for four, and who for six years, which determination they shall, under their hands, immediately notify to the Governor, whereupon such classification shall become and be valid and effectual.

The Mayor of the City of New-York, the President of the German Emigrant Society of the City of New-York, the President of the Irish Emigrant Society of the City of New-York, and the President of the Board of Charities and Correction of the City and County of New-York, shall also severally, by virtue of their respective offices, be additional Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners so appointed and ex-officio designated shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties now devolved upon the Commissioners of Emigration by virtue of any law of this State. Any vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the number of those appointed, shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The terms of office of each of the Commissioners of Emigration now in office, except those holding ex-officio and continued by this act, shall be terminated at the end of five days after the appointment of Commissioners as herein provided, when the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of this act shall take their places and enter upon their terms of office provided as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. All acts and provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

No Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Department of Public Works seems to be unable to account for the short supply of water up-town, an explanation from one of the sufferers from the short supply may be in order. The trouble arises from the fact that the new, thirty-six inch main, intended to supply the lower part of the City with an increased quantity of water, has been connected with the up-town main at Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue. The result of this connection is to carry away half of the water previously used in that vicinity, and to reduce the pressure one-half. When this new main was first contemplated, it was destined to run from the Central Park reservoir to Chambers-street without connection with the old system of pipes, and, therefore, without disturbing the up-town supply; but after the Boston fire, steps were taken to connect with the old system up-town, to hasten the increased supply down-town. When the new main is completed above Forty-second-street, the equilibrium will be restored, for as much water will then go into the old pipes as is taken out of them. Whether it was just to the users of water up-town to deprive them of what they are paying for, is a question I will not raise, but it would certainly be in better taste for the Department to explain the matter as it is, instead of attributing the scarcity to "water running to waste," and at the same time to press forward the work above Forty-second-street on the new main, that the present inconvenience may cease to exist as soon as possible. Yours, respectfully,

EAST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

WALL-STREET RUMORS.

Commodore Vanderbilt's New Scheme—Western Union Stock in Demand.

For some time past rumors have been in circulation that Commodore Vanderbilt is attempting to buy up Western Union Telegraph stock to such an extent that he will be able to turn out the old management and take charge of the business himself. These rumors have been started by several operators on the street who have been "bulling" Western Union. It has also been reported that, to accomplish his purpose of buying up Western Union stock, Commodore Vanderbilt needed more ready cash than he could spare from his other schemes, and so sent a large quantity of New-York Central, Hudson, and Harlem stocks to Wall-street, where money was obtained upon them.

In order to ascertain, if possible, what truth existed in the different rumors, a TIMES reporter yesterday called upon several of the most prominent members of the bull clique and requested information as to the pool, its purposes, and backers. Of course it was difficult to obtain accurate information from the interested parties, but all of those visited talked freely in regard to the main question, whether Commodore Vanderbilt is trying to obtain control of the Company.

Mr. Geo. Osgood, one of the prominent operators of Broad-street, and a son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, said that he would not allege that the Commodore was acting as the bone and sinew of the clique, for even if he were, it would not be wise to have the fact published as coming from him. He could say this much, however, that if Commodore Vanderbilt did anything at all outside of New-York Central, Hudson, and Harlem, he would be apt to turn his attention to this stock, as it offered superior inducements for investment to almost any other upon the list of the Exchange. He had heard the Commodore say this, and he knew that he meant what he said. Of course New-York Central, Hudson and Harlem were pet stocks with Commodore Vanderbilt, and he felt more interest in them than in any others; but where an opportunity exists for a judicious investment, the Commodore would be apt to plank down his money without allowing affection for his favorites to overrule his better judgment.

The TIMES reporter then called upon Mr. Rufus Hatch, one of the heaviest operators on Broad-street, and a gentleman interested in the "bulling" of Western Union.

Mr. Hatch said it was true he was "long" of the stock, and had been so for some time, even before he went to Europe. He did not know or care whether Commodore Vanderbilt had any interest in advancing the price of Western Union, as he bought the stock simply upon its merits, and intended to hold on to it, should it go up or down. Mr. Hatch illustrated by figures that the Company is doing remarkably well, and is likely to do still better. Should Commodore Vanderbilt obtain control, he thought it would be a good thing for the stockholders, as a great many leaks whereby expense is incurred would be stopped.

Mr. Richard Schell, another heavy operator in Broad-street, and a member of the "bull" clique, was visited. Mr. Schell said that he was "long" of Western Union; that he did not know whether Commodore Vanderbilt was interested in gaining control of the management or not; that he had heard all kinds of rumors in reference to the matter, but could not authoritatively indorse any of them. Mr. Schell said that he bought Western Union stock because he thought it would appreciate in value and he could get more for it than he gave. He hoped Commodore Vanderbilt would take hold of it, if he had not already, as he thought that under his management steady dividends would be secured.

The TIMES reporter also called upon Commodore Vanderbilt, and after narrating what was said in Wall-street about his connection with the "bull" clique in Western Union, asked for his side of the story. The Commodore grew intensely indignant at the bare mention of his having been mixed up in anything outside of New-York Central, Hudson, and Harlem, and leaning back in his chair, with outstretched arm to give emphasis to his words, said: "My son, when the gang of stock speculators in Wall-street tell you a story about my connection with any other road or enterprise but New-York Central, Hudson, or Harlem, don't believe them. I have all I can do to tend to what I have on hand now, and if I had the Western Union Telegraph line I wouldn't want to be bothered with it. There is no one in Wall-street having any right whatever to connect my name with this speculation, and whoever says he has a right to, tells a lie. These speculators in Wall-street are trying all the time to mix me up in one way or another with their schemes, and when I publish a card denying my connection with one side, it correspondingly elevates or depresses the fortunes of the other; so I find the only way is to let these idle stories alone, and so long as they do not attack my good name, I will not trouble myself to affirm or contradict their statements."

OBITUARY.

Rev. Baptist Noel, M. A.

By telegraph we learn of the death of Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley Noel, M. A., who died yesterday in London.

The reverend gentleman was the younger son of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart., and the Baroness Barham. He was born in 1799, educated at Trinity, and was subsequently appointed Queen's Chaplain. For several years he occupied the pulpit of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, London, but seceded from the Established Church in 1848, and joined the Anabaptists. He was the author of *Sermons on the First Five Centuries of the Church*, *Sermons to the Unconverted*, *Case of the Free Church in Scotland*, *Essay on Union of Church and State*, *Essay on Baptism*, *Christianity Compared with Unitarianism*, *Freedom and Slavery in the United States of America*, *The Rebellion in America*, and *The Case of G. W. Gordon, of Jamaica*. He was well known as an eloquent preacher and as a most devoted laborer among the poor of London, in concert with the City Mission and kindred societies. A year or two ago he resigned his pastoral functions.

Mrs. Mary A. Walker.

Mrs. Mary A. Walker, widow of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker, died in Washington on Sunday. She was a sister of the late Prof. Bache, of the Coast Survey; a granddaughter of the late Alexander James Dallas, and a grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin.

The Rapid Transit Question—Is the Line to be Built by the City?

The Rapid Transit Association met last evening, at No. 602 Sixth-avenue. Mr. R. Witthaus presiding. Mr. S. E. Church stated that since the last meeting of the Association the Executive Committee had reconsidered the bill, but no important alterations were considered necessary. The bill as reported was then passed. Mr. Church then stated that the Executive Committee had been in communication with the Committee of Seventy, the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, and that they all seemed favorable to the project of having the line built by the City. A delegation from the Twelfth Ward was introduced, and these gentlemen expressed their approval of the proposed line. On motion of Mr. D. H. Olmstead, it was agreed to call a public meeting at the Cooper Institute to give the public an opportunity of expressing their views on the subject. The following Committee was appointed to take charge of the bill in Albany: Messrs. Church, Harrison, E. F. Brown, Francis T. Garretson, Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., E. H. Brown, Weaver, Stoutenborough, and the Chairman, Mr. Witthaus.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Jesuit Play at the Stadt Theatre.

An audience of nearly three thousand persons, many of them ladies, assembled last evening at the Stadt Theatre in the Bowery, for the purpose of witnessing a new play entitled "Secrets of New-York, or Jesuits in America." The performance of the drama was stopped by the Police on Sunday, at the request of some Catholic clergymen, and it was expected that the attempt would be repeated last night. The curtain rose, however, in due time, and the performance proceeded. As the piece was remarkable only for an absence of plot, and was made up of incidents in city life, somewhat overdrawn, the audience was frequently moved to laughter, and before the curtain fell on the last act many had left their seats. The villain in the drama is represented to be a Jesuit, and he is continually concocting terrible murder plots, besides dabbling in counterfeiting and arson. It is not probable that the piece can have any extended run.

MR. BEECHER'S NEW LECTURE.

"The Unconscious Influence of Democratic Principles."

The ninth in the series of lectures under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association was given last evening, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, his subject being the "Unconscious Influence of Democratic Principles." A large audience greeted his appearance. The platform was filled with a number of prominent gentlemen, including Wm. H. Guion, James Boorman Johnston, Benjamin H. Field, Andrew Warner, Judge Kirtland, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Judge Daly, Rev. Henry C. Potter, Chas. G. Landon, Samuel Sloane, Isaac H. Bailey, &c. The reverend lecturer, in commencing his address, said he did not intend to speak of the unconscious influence of democratic principles in any narrow, certainly not in any partisan sense; he did not confine himself to its influence upon society, nor even to the philosophy and the ordinary political idea of democracy. It was more than a political power wielded by the whole people, though that was the common impression—it was the enlargement by education, by the diffusion of general intelligence and the force of the common people in all directions, so that they shall be part of the thought, and of the feeling, and of the action of the whole national life. It was in this large sense that he looked upon the unconscious influence of democratic principles upon our time—the diffusion of the thinking power, the influence of the whole mass of men upon social power, the development and the influence of the whole æsthetic power, the development, in new channels and in new modes, of expression of morality in consequence of the action of the whole upon the whole. The education of the whole people, as in Germany and America, makes them no longer the recipients, but partners in the whole movement of society—more and more they are acquiring mental and thinking power. Their influence is permeating all spheres of thought and action, and is controlling in partnership with those who once had undivided control. The condition of the great and universal underbody of intelligence forms a public audience—an immense body before which all professions and all classes are obliged to admit its cause and favor the spread of their ideas. It contains within itself also the power to intensify, to modify, indirectly to direct the actions of all professions and of all classes. For while the thinker, like the engraver with a fine graving tool and a minute and cutting point, may excavate and cut finely, finely, as one by one the voice of the people, the force of the people moves forward to success, not because of the power in a single hand, but because behind the hand to strike and to give to the tool, not the delicate touches which comes from one man's might, but the whole force of the people, and the whole force of the whole community, and things which one man cannot do, which one class of men cannot do oftentimes, and the power which comes from the enthusiasm and the nascent sympathy of the whole, are done with an intensity which produces results never known before. Once the learned classes lived in themselves and for themselves, but now they are obliged to live in the public, and are responsible to the whole public. It was impossible that these changed conditions would not work gradually to modify and change the professions themselves and the classes themselves. Hence the newspaper, which, being the vehicle through which public thought and feeling expresses itself, rouses the public feeling and leads it to give the same expression. It would not have existed in any other time, it would not have existed in any other place save where the democratic feeling and the democratic liberty is prevalent. He did not propose to map out the future of society and to show the character of the time when the democratic influences will have their full development. Nature refused to sit to have her portrait taken. It developed itself not according to men's wishes, it was not a thing to be forced forward, and though men may modify and endeavor to change, yet, after all, society was a living, organic power, and shaped itself by its own internal force. The spread of democratic influence was thus shaping our political affairs. It has enlarged the individual, it has changed the unit of society. Formerly the master of the household was the house itself to all men; wife and children had no legal representation except in him. He was their master; he represented the family in the State; he was the unit of the State. But the individual has now become the unit of the State, and the family is not known. Every single individual stands before the law in his own name and in his own nature. But no; it was not so. Every man stood before society in his own personality; but it did not say woman, except through her married relations. Once man was nothing; society was everything; but now we were taught that society was good for the good it conferred on the individual. The old condition of things was gone or going, and all attempts to revive it would be futile. The great natural laws of society were fighting against this attempt to swallow up individuality, and democratic influences make it impossible that nations can exist at the sacrifice of individuals. The old doctrine to neglect and not to recognize them was giving out. The strength of the State is now known to depend upon its merits, and the more that can be made of the individuals the more strength will be aggregated into the State. [Applause.] Man, besides having a commercial and political value, has a spiritual value, and, by the force of the democratic principles of religion, we were intensifying the value of the individual man, without detriment to the organization of the State. We have learned that the favorably organized man naturally becomes the benefactor of the less favorably organized. We were learning that no State could rise that was high at the top, leaving the bottom a trembling trunk, to be uprooted by the shock of the storm. Men must take care of the whole; the strong must bear a portion of the burden of the weak; this was not simply a moral or Scriptural obligation, but a truth of political organization. There were republics before ours that flourished and faded because of the disproportionate nature of the constituent elements, and no republic is going to stand that will not stand on the whole people from the bottom to the top. [Applause.] Educated individualism of the whole brings unit and breadth and power to the State. Knowing men, strong men, make better citizens than those whose minds are contracted by prejudice. The democratic principle did not mean that. Every man was to be of one level; it recognized diversity, and holds that every man has a right to stand on that point on which his strength and development puts him. Democracy gloried in relative strength; it rejoiced in the poor man's success, and honored ability by promotion to high offices, but only for a period. It destroyed artificial classes, but it made society stable, because it broadened the base on which it stood. Wars were almost always dynastic among civilized nations, but the time was come when the whole body of the people, the workingmen, will say we will in future not be blown against each other. Whatever else may be said of Communism, it sought to bring the workingmen of all nations together in their opposition to warfare and bloodshed, and he held that the triumph of democracy the world over was the triumph of peace. [Applause.] The lecturer proceeded to show the popularizing tendency of democracy and its effect upon the legal profession, and concluded a very able lecture by an eloquent peroration.

The Poor Children.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged	$7,300 65
Jan. 20, 1873.	
A. B., a friend of Horace Greeley	5 00
Chandler and Willy Anderson	3 00
A friend of the cause	5 00
F. H. W	5 00
Kate's Christmas from Grandmother	2 00
E. T. H	5 00
Contents of a lost pocket-book, sent by the finder	4 70
J. P. G	5 00
Total	$7,335 35

The Kidd Arson Case.

William H. Kidd, who is charged with attempting to set fire to the buildings, Nos. 79 and 81 Murray-street on Jan. 6, was arraigned before Judge Dowling, yesterday, for examination. The prisoner's counsel moved that the accused be admitted to bail in a moderate amount, as the charge was only an attempt to commit arson in the third degree. Judge Dowling named $10,000 as the amount required, in default of which Kidd was committed for trial.

Condition of Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch.

Accounts from ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, late last evening, represented his condition as much improved since morning, and about the same as at noon. His case is still critical. His mind remains clear, and yesterday he expressed it as his opinion that he would get well. He got up, dressed himself, and remained up for some time.

AID FOR BOSTON.

Majority and Minority Reports from the Senate Judiciary Committee—The Majority Report Adversely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The majority of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, in reporting adversely on the House bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire, submit a long argument to show that, in view of the express constitutional provisions securing to all the States equal privileges and advantages in commerce and manufactures, Congress has no power to pass the bill. In reply to the argument that precedents support this bill, it is answered that the Constitution is an abiding command, and that nineteen violations of it will not justify a twentieth, and that, moreover, such bills of this character as have been passed heretofore, were not seriously opposed or fully considered with regard to constitutional questions. The Portland Relief bill was passed without debate and seemingly without consideration. The Chicago Relief bill was reported by the Senate Committee on Finance, but was not considered by the Judiciary Committee, and it is said to be fair to presume that the sympathy of Senators for the sufferers in that unparalleled calamity, contributed more to the passage of the bill than the deliberate judgment of the Senate upon the constitutional question. The Committee continue as follows: "The importance of the subject, and the fact that a calamity by fire cannot be distinguished from one produced by a flood, a hurricane, an earthquake, or any other visitation outside of the ordinary course of things, and the fact that if Congress attempts to insure against one it must against all, not only justify but call for a reconsideration of the subject and make it necessary to determine the principles to be applied in all such cases. If, in view of all these considerations, Congress shall pass the bill, it is not perceived by your Committee upon what ground Congress could refuse relief to individual sufferers. How many buildings must be destroyed to justify the interference of Congress? Must there be 1,000, or 500, or 100, or fifty, or five? Where is the line to be drawn? Must not Congress become the great almoner of the nation—a great insurance company for 40,000,000 of people?"

After arguing that this bill cannot be regarded as substantially a drawback of duties, for the reasons that the bill relates merely to articles to be used in this country, and that drawbacks, like duties, must be uniform throughout the country, the Committee continues: "If it be said that bill is in effect a mere appropriation of money out of the Treasury, that Congress has the power of appropriation, limited only by the fact that the appropriation must be made to pay its debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, the answer is plain: The bill does not provide for paying any debt, or for anything necessary to the common welfare and defense; nor is it an appropriation for the general welfare. It is essentially a local measure."

They quote from *Story's Commentaries on the Constitution* to show that a power to lay taxes for the common defense and general welfare is not, in common sense, a general power, but limited to those objects, and conclude by saying: "It requires no argument to show that the power of appropriation is no broader than that of taxation; and therefore, as Congress cannot levy taxes for a merely local purpose, as contradistinguished from a national one, it cannot appropriate money for such local purpose."

The minority of the Committee, consisting of Senators Edmunds and Wright, in the course of their dissenting report, say:

"If it be the judgment of Congress that the general welfare will be promoted by the free importation of goods to be used for a particular purpose in a particular place, not because it is a particular place or in a particular State, but because the object to which they are to be devoted happens by accident to be one to be effectuated in some one State or place, there can be said to be no preference to that State or place as such, although the same goods, and for the same purpose, could not be used on that occasion in any other State or place. Its real spirit and essence in such a case is not to interfere with uniformity or to create a preference between States or parts, but it is to accomplish the general welfare by aiding a particular object, or a special enterprise, which must of necessity be located somewhere and not everywhere in the country, while, as we have seen, therefore such a law does not violate the letter of the Constitution. It is equally clear that it does not violate its spirit, which, as we have seen, was to prevent the oppression of a particular State for the benefit of the others, and not to prevent Congress, when the general welfare required it, from allowing all the citizens of the country to bring in goods in aid of some special object which happened to be attainable by their use in a particular place." The minority cite many acts of Congress relating to import duties in conformity with the foregoing construction of the Constitution, the essential idea being that the test of uniformity is answered by the application of the rule to the particular thing upon which the duty or import is laid in the given case named in the law, without looking to the fact that its ultimate use or destination may happen to be one which, indirectly or incidentally, works a benefit to a particular town or a particular State. The minority say the report of the majority treats the bill in question as if it were a bill declaring that all goods used in Boston should have a drawback, which is not the case, and, therefore, the argument directed against such a proposition has no application to the present bill.

CASE OF SENATOR CALDWELL.

Private Letter of Ex-Gov. Carney Produced—Corrupt Bargains Shown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Caldwell Investigating Committee met at 10 o'clock this morning. The examination of Ex-Gov. Thomas Carney, of Kansas, was continued. Mr. Crosier, counsel for the defense, desired the production of a certain private letter written by Mr. Carney to Mr. Sidney Clark.

Senator Trumbull stated he thought Senator Caldwell was being investigated and not the witness. He, therefore, objected to the introduction of private letters in the evidence.

Senator Anthony concurred, but the Committee compelled Mr. Clark to produce the letter. The letter in question stated that if there ever was a case which required investigation it was this. It contained a statement of a knowledge of bribery, &c., having been used by Mr. Caldwell to secure his election.

Mr. Carney was then cross-examined by Mr. Crosier: Saw Clark in Cincinnati during the Convention in May; think he stated he had shown that letter to one or two persons; saw him at Cincinnati after I had written that letter; telegraphed him to meet me; don't recollect who was present at Cincinnati when the conversation occurred between Clark and myself about the Caldwell matter; Byron Sherry was there; Mr. Clark mentioned what was contained in my letter of April 9; Mr. Clark did not tell me then he had shown my letter to Senators Trumbull, Logan, Thurman, and Hill, of this Committee. I wrote to Mr. Clarke because of the *exposé* made of my affairs all over Kansas by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Smith; I regarded it as sacred between us; my object was to purify the Senate and be revenged on Mr. Caldwell; Mr. Clark said nothing to me before or after writing the letter about endeavoring to obtain money from Mr. Caldwell; I repeat what I said the other day, that I saw no money paid at Topeka to any person for his vote. In the freedom of writing letters, I stated the money was paid. Mr. Clark never informed me that he was tricking Mr. Caldwell for his expenses at the election. He never said Mr. Caldwell had agreed to reimburse him for his expenses at Topeka if his friends would go for him (Caldwell.) Mr. Clark has used harsh language against him, particularly in regard to the Post-office at Lawrence. Clark never told me that Caldwell had promised him any money. Caldwell owed me no money at the time I wrote the letter of April 9.

Q.—He then owed you $5,000, did he not? A.—I either had Scott's note for it, or his money; Scott was a very responsible man.

Q.—When Len. Smith, Scott, and Caldwell were in the parlor of the First National Bank, who made the first proposition to give or take $15,000? A.—It must have been myself; they asked me to support them; I said I might be induced to do so for that amount; I presume I had told them I would not be a candidate; they asked me to go and devote my time and service to their benefit; there was a memorandum made of that agreement; I did not say when the $15,000 was mentioned that I would give twice that amount if he would get out of my way; I said the only chance there was for a man north of the river was for the candidates south to get quarreling among themselves; in that case I would cheerfully give him a sum if he would get out of the way, and would ask no service of him; Smith came to my room when I arrived at Topeka; Scott asked me if I was going, and hoped we would make some arrangements; I said if they wanted my services, it was for them to say; he said he would write me a letter; I told him to be careful how he wrote it; he said: "Suppose you dictate it;" I did so; the agreement was signed by myself; the conversation about the $40,000 took place in Topeka, with Smith and Caldwell, in the latter's own room, at the Teft House; I don't remember Spriggs being with me that evening; on the Committee of which I have spoken, Anderson's business was to look around and see what members could be induced to vote for Caldwell; I don't think the Committee directed him; I told Caldwell that Manning would vote for him if he would lend him $1,800 or $2,000, but Caldwell said he had not the money.

By Senator Hill—This Committee had no charge of a fund to use, nor any Treasurer; it never passed upon the amount to be paid by any one for this vote; I saw some of my friends in behalf of Caldwell; I returned to Leavenworth after the election, and there was a banquet; I presided at the banquet and sent some of the invitations.

To Mr. Clark—You proposed to me if I would become a candidate that you would support me, and I had no question but what you could secure votes enough. Mr. Caldwell told me in the Fall of 1871, in his house in Leavenworth, that the Kansas Pacific Railroad would have to give him money before they could get any favorable legislation from Congress; that as soon as he reached Washington he would take good care that they got no legislation until they did pay him; my impression was that the sum was $30,000, but I would not say that he named the sum; it either came from John Perry, President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, or from somebody else.

Q.—At what time did Smith tell you that he had got $10,000 in currency from the Kansas Pacific Company? A.—A very short time before the vote was taken in the Legislature.

Senator Carpenter—I should think people out there would like to have a Senator elected every day.

The Witness—I know Mr. Len Smith told me he had provided some money for members at the time of the banquet; that a good many were coming there and expected some money; he said he had to raise considerable money for members to pay for certain arrears; that currency was very scarce, and he did not know how to do it, and he was afraid he would have to disappoint certain men; I don't know that he mentioned any person.

Len Smith, sworn: I never had such a conversation about currency as stated by Gen. Carney; I heard the Governor's statement.

Sidney Clark, examined by Senator Hill: I showed the letter to Senator Logan, but never to Senator Hill, to my recollection, and Senator Hill never spoke to me about the affair until I came here to attend the present investigation.

ALBANY.

A Resolution Calling for the Cost of the Litigation Instituted by Controller Green.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—In the Assembly the only matter of importance which came up during the brief session this evening, was the resolution of Mr. Blessing, of New-York, calling on Controller Green to report the cost of the litigation he has instituted. The resolution will be found in the regular dispatches. It seems evident that there is to be a dead set made against the Controller by certain parties, and it is thought this matter of legal expenses makes the best point for attack. Beyond this resolution three or four bills were ordered to a third reading, and the Assembly adjourned. Seventy-five members were present.

The Senate failed to get a quorum, but began business without one. It did nothing of consequence, however. Senator Benedict introduced his bill to provide for the incarceration in the State Lunatic Asylum of prisoners who have been acquitted of the charge of murder on the ground of insanity; also, the bill in relation to the issue of writs of error, confining that power in capital cases solely to one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Both these bills have been already introduced in the Assembly, when their provisions were fully set forth. Senator Tiemann introduced his bill relating to street openings in New-York, of which he gave notice on Thursday last. Senator Palmer offered a concurrent resolution to print 1,000 copies of the report of the Children's Aid Society for the use of the Senate, and 500 for the use of the Society. The resolution was sent to the Committee on Printing. The bill of Senator Benedict amending the acts in relation to the crime of murder, made another of several bills introduced to-night amending the criminal code. Its purpose is to abolish the distinction of first and second degrees of murder in certain cases.

At noon, to-morrow, the Houses vote separately for United States Senator, and at the same hour on Wednesday they meet in joint convention, when the formalities required to re-elect Senator Conkling will be concluded.

The Senate votes to-morrow on the case of Judge Curtis, unless the present order should be rescinded.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

Petitions were presented of the citizens of Clinton County for a repeal of the Usury laws, and for the exemption of bonds and mortgages from taxation.

Mr. Tiemann presented the annual report of the "Sheltering Arms" institution of New-York.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to amend the laws relative to granting letters testamentary.

THE LAW RELATING TO MURDER.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill amending the laws to divide the crime of murder into two degrees; it also provides for the punishment of arson in the first degree by imprisonment for life.

Also, a bill relative to writs of error, which provides that when criminals are sentenced to be hanged, the day of execution shall be not less than twelve weeks, and not more than sixteen from the date of sentence. Writs of error in such cases shall not issue unless allowed by one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. Also, a bill which provides that whenever the jury on the trial of any indictment for felony shall acquit defendant on the ground of insanity they shall so state in their verdict; also, that whenever upon the trial of any indictment for any capital offense, the jury shall acquit the defendant on the ground of insanity, the Court shall make an order that persons so acquitted shall be confined in a State Lunatic Asylum for a period of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years.

STREET OPENINGS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Tiemann introduced a bill relative to local improvements and street openings in New-York, which provides that in all cases in which the services of a surveyor or engineer shall be required in any matter relating to local improvements, or altering the line of any street or avenue, or opening the same, or for any City Department, the Department of Public Works shall supply the same; and all surveys, maps, and diagrams which may be required in the contemplated changes shall be furnished by said Board, who are authorized to employ all necessary surveyors, engineers, and clerks. All the necessary inspectors shall also be employed by said Board, who shall be paid an annual salary. No charge for services of any nature rendered by the officers named, shall hereafter be included in any assessment list, and no such list for any local improvement shall hereafter include any charge except for the contract price of the work done, nor shall the Commissioners' reports contain any charge for cost and expense except as fixed by the law of 1862, and no greater sums shall be assessed upon the property benefited by the improvement than the amount determined upon by the Commissioners, all costs and expenses to be charged upon the City at large.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hillyer—To incorporate the Staten Island and New-Jersey Ferry, which incorporates Henry G. Stebbins, Daniel Lowe, John E. Henderson, Tompkins Westervelt, Charles K. Hamilton, Geo. Francis Shaw, Livingston Satterlee, Robert B. Minturn, Wm. Raynor, George Bechtel, James W. Simonton, and Calvin E. Moore, a company to establish and maintain a ferry across the "Kill von Kull," at or near the village of New-Brighton, Richmond County, to a place or point on the opposite shore in the State of New-Jersey. The capital is to be $50,000, with power to increase the same.

By Mr. Jacobs—Releasing the interest of the people of the State in certain lands in Kings County; also for the improvement of Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. Higgins—To incorporate the Exempt Firemen's Association of Brooklyn.

By Mr. Badger—To authorize aliens to take, hold, and convey real estate.

By Mr. Lincoln—Authorizing Police Justices to punish contempt.

By Mr. Raynor—To provide means and facilities for transporting on the Erie Canal during the season 6,000,000 bushels of grain at a fixed price from Buffalo and Oswego to the City of New-York, and to aid the introduction and application of steam power for towing purposes on the canals. It authorizes Edward C. Bancroft, and others who may associate with him, to engage in towage on the canals, to be known as the "State Steam-boat and Barge transportation line." The Auditor of the Canal Department is authorized to issue certificates in sums of $100 each to the amount of $30,000, to be issued in payment of bills of any property transported on the Erie Canal, and made payable to Edward C. Bancroft and his associates whenever they put on the canal one steam-tug of 150 tons capacity, and which shall tow not less than three miles per hour. Five other lines are to follow, so as to establish a daily line between Buffalo and New-York. The Company is to charge and collect such tolls as the Canal Board fixes.

COST OF CONTESTING CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-YORK.

Mr. Blessing offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller of the City and County of New-York be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this House, within fifteen days, an account of all costs, fees, interest, and other legal expenses by him incurred in contesting claims against the City and County of New-York, and for which judgments have been obtained since his accession to the office of Controller; also, an account of fees and other expenses paid to private counsel, if any, and the services rendered by such counsel.

ATLANTIC-AVENUE, NEW-LOTS.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, went through, and ordered to a third reading, the bill to extend the time for the assessment for the improvement of Atlantic-avenue, in the town of New-Lots.

Adjourned.

THE TWENTY-SECOND'S BALL.

A Brilliant Scene at the Academy of Music Last Night.

Regimental balls have long been an institution in New-York, possessing, as they do, an air of *bonhommie* seldom found in what are called society balls. The fifth annual reception of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, took place last night, and was the most brilliant affair of the kind during the present season. The receptions of this regiment have always been exceedingly select and enjoyable, and that of last night was no exception. Admission being entirely by invitation every lady and gentleman present was considered as a guest of the regiment, which, of course, added to the enjoyment of the evening. The exterior of the Academy of Music, of course, presented the usual stirring and brilliant sight, the inevitable calcium lights being on hand as usual. The interior of the Academy showed the handiwork and good taste of the Floor Committee, under the supervision of Capt. Duckworth. The platform looked exceedingly bright and cheerful, and seemed in itself sufficient to tempt dancers, even without the accessories of brilliant costumes. Eight handsome vases were placed round the edge of the platform, denoting the asses from which access could be had from the parquet circle and vestibule. Each of these vases was filled with large bouquets of flowers, arranged in admirable taste, and giving a most charming effect to the scene. The odor from these flowers penetrated the entire building, and were generally acknowledged to be a most welcome addition to the pleasures of the evening. The back of the stage was admirably arranged to represent a mimic camp. In the centre appeared a small field piece, while on each side were two stacks of small arms with the regimental and national flags draped about them. The background consisted of an exceedingly artistic landscape, painted for the occasion. Above the field-piece was placed the insignia of the regiment, executed in gas jets, greatly enhancing the brilliancy of the tableau. Two of the proscenium boxes were also handsomely decorated with the flags of the regiment and the Stars and Stripes. The carrying out of the whole of these decorations evinced excellent taste, and was totally devoid of loudness or gorgeousness.

The hour set down for the opening of the ball was 10½, and at that time over 2,000 persons were present. The members of the regiment had been liberally apportioned off into committees, and performed their duties with much grace and tact. No crowding or inconvenience was anywhere observed, and as the number of guests increased, which they rapidly did after 10 o'clock, the Committees seemed to expand both in their numbers and courtesy. The music of the evening was furnished by the regimental band, under the direction of Mr. Charles Rehm, and a band selected by Mr. Downing, formerly of the Ninth Regiment. The regimental band performed some admirable selections before the grand march, which was struck up at 10½, when Col. Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, opened the ball with his charming wife; the latter was dressed in a rich toilet of green silk and point lace, and was followed by her daughter, a pretty brunette, similarly costumed. The first dance was the Lanciers, arranged from "Les Brigands," by Downing, and brought the principal officers of the regiment on the floor, there being forty sets in all. Whether it was by accident or design on the part of the lady guests of the regiment is not clear, but there seemed to be a prevailing taste for very light colors and simple materials, many hundred young ladies being costumed in simple white tulle, illusion, and muslin. Most charming toilets were observable of these materials, and wonderful ingenuity and taste were displayed in the addition of sprays of flowers, leaves, and other simple ornaments. Very few of what are called heavy toilets were observed, and what were seen of these were generally confined to the boxes. More very young girls were seen at this ball than have graced the Academy floor for many seasons, their presence, of course, adding to the charm of the evening.

From 11 o'clock until midnight the guests arrived in rapid succession, and when the festivities were at their height, not less than 5,000 persons were present. Every box in the two tiers was occupied, and by midnight the vestibules would have been impassable but for the exertions of the Committees. The platform was kept clear throughout the night by the Floor Committee, and the dancers were fortunate in the facilities afforded them. The programme of music, both for dancing and promenade, was admirable, and unusually well executed, and embraced not only the hackneyed waltzes and galops of Strauss and Offenbach, but the less-known and happy compositions of Herman, Aronson, and Wiegand.

The dancing continued till a late hour, and the Twenty-second's reception was, beyond doubt, one of the most thoroughly happy gatherings that the Academy has seen for years.

A Needed Improvement.

We clip the following from a contemporary:

To the Editors of Shipping and Commercial List:

GENTLEMEN: In the present furor for improvement in the upper part of our City, it seems to be entirely overlooked that there exists any necessity for improvement in the lower portion. To your correspondent it appears that the need for alteration and advancement is even more pressing below the City Hall than above it.

Probably it has not occurred to you, Mr. Editor, that there is not a single street below Fulton that runs straight through from river to river. Besides, the streets below Fulton are so narrow that where a cart backs up to load a strict blockade exists, there not being width enough to admit of another truck passing.

The extraordinary increase of business which has taken place within the last few years in Cedar-st., from William down to Pearl, seems to demand from our City authorities immediate relief, that part of the street being for hours every day an impassable and inextricable jam of carts, trucks, boxes, barrels, and bales, making the passage either up or down a matter of great annoyance, delay, and danger to the public.

As a property-owner in that neighborhood, I earnestly suggest the propriety and necessity of widening Cedar-street, say fifteen or twenty feet, and opening it through to the East River. The buildings to be taken are mostly old and inexpensive, and at this moment I notice the two stores in Pearl, facing Cedar, are being demolished, which would greatly facilitate the undertaking. I therefore urge immediate action before a costly edifice is put on these two lots. The whole cost of this improvement would be insignificant, while the relief and benefit to the parties doing business on the line of the street, and to the general public, would be very great indeed.

MERCHANT.

Trains on Time on the Hudson River Road.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Stockport Bridge, just above this City, on the Hudson River Railroad, has been reconstructed, and the first train passed over at 6 o'clock last night. Between that hour and 6 o'clock this morning, 1,000 loaded freight-cars passed over the bridge on a single track, 243 of which were loaded with live stock. Orders were issued this morning that all trains shall run on time.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—In the Senate to-night Messrs. Cameron, Wallace, and H. B. Wright were nominated for United States Senator, and in the House Messrs. Cameron, Wright, Randall, and Phillips were nominated.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 19°; 6 A. M., 17°; 9 A. M., 24°; 12 M., 32½°; 3 P. M., 34°; 6 P. M., 35½°; 9 P. M., 35°; 12 P. M., 34°. Average temperature yesterday, 29°.

Burnett's Cocoaine

MAKES THE HAIR GROW.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Latest Paris styles; Orders of Dancing. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

Sackett's Magic Coloris changes the hair to a natural brown or black. Barbers' supply store, No. 122 Liberty-st.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

DR. M. LEVETT, Dentist, invites inspection to a remarkable invention, which in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, far surpasses and entirely supersedes the use of gold plate, plating, rubber, &c. Rubber is well known to be dry, heating, and unhealthy; this base is perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

NO. 29 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Children's Hair.

To insure a healthy and permanent growth of children's hair, a discontinuance of the use of OILS, POMADES, FINE-TEETH COMBS and STIFF BRISTLE BRUSHES is recommended by Dr. H. G. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who devotes his especial attention to a judicious and natural management of this delicate organization, with children as well as adults.

Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity. —It is twenty years since I introduced electricity into my practice, and with astonishing success. My new operating rooms are now ready. All forms of electricity, electro-magnetism, and galvanism duly administered and supplemented with medicine of a nutritious character when necessary. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., author of "Medical Common Sense," "Plain Home Talk," &c., No. 120 Lexington-av., New-York.

MARRIED.

FREDERICK—CRADDOCK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, 126th-st., near 5th-av., by Rev. A. B. Hart, WM. FREDERICK to JEMIMA E. CRADDOCK, both of Harlem, N. Y.

PULLMAN—KENT.—At St. Luke's Church, Philipsburg, N. J., on the 15th inst., by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Boggs and Rev. Mr. Mayrs, J. WESLEY PULLMAN, of Philadelphia, and JULIA, daughter of Joseph C. Kent, of Andover Iron-works, Philipsburg, N. J.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., of scarlet fever, CAROLINE ELIZABETH, second daughter of James L. and Alice S. Anthony, aged one year 8 months and 27 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAYLIES.—At Astoria, Long Island, Jan. 11, 1873, ANN BRADFORD BAYLIES, in the 80th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her brother, Dr. Henry Baylies, are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Remsen-st., Astoria, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 12½ P. M. Boats leave Peck-slip at 12:30 A. M., Fulton-slip at 12 o'clock.

BIDDLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 19, 1873, JAMES E. BIDDLE, youngest son of John Biddle, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Principle Lodge No. 48, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Adelphi-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROOKS.—Dec. 20, 1872, at Paris, France, aged 28 years, BESSIE, beloved wife of Paul Brooks, Esq., of Cuba, and daughter of the late William Gorsuch, Esq., of Liverpool, England.

BUCK.—On Sunday night, Jan. 19, 1873, CLARA TILLON BUCK, wife of Francis D. Buck, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Francis Tillon, and of her father-in-law, Dr. Gurdon Buck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 43 West 29th-st., on Thursday next, the 23d inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CHATFIELD.—In Brooklyn, Monday morning, Jan. 20, ARTHUR BROOKS, son of Henry W. and Elizabeth Brooks Chatfield, aged 19 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 363 Adelphi-st., Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Bridgeport on Thursday.

☞ Bridgeport and New-Haven papers please copy.

CLARKE.—On Saturday, Jan. 18, FREDERIC W., son of William D. and Annie D. Clarke, aged 4 months and 9 days.

Funeral will take place from No. 144 Grove-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock.

DE VARAIGNE.—In Paris, France, Dec. 21, 1872, Baron CAMILLE DE VARAIGNE, son-in-law of the late Col. Herman Thorn.

ELSWORTH.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 18, HENRY ELSWORTH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 222 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

FISHER.—At White Plains, on Saturday, the 18th inst., SAMUEL DENISON, infant son of Wyndert M. and Mary C. Fisher.

FLINT.—In this City, on Jan. 20, ANNA FLINT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. D. T. Moore, No. 384 5th-av., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HENRIQUES.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 19, GEO. HENRIQUES, Esq., in the 62d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 229 West 14th-st., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family and the members of the New-York Stock Exchange are respectfully invited to attend.

MAITLAND.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, at Barcaple, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, DAVID MAITLAND, in the 77th year of his age.

MANY.—At Red Bank, N. J., Jan. 19, MARTHA J., wife of Benjamin S. Many, aged 45 years.

MORGAN.—At Rahway, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 19, ABIGAIL L., wife of Ira F. Morgan, and youngest daughter of Elisar Merriam, Esq., of North Granby, Conn., aged 32 years, 10 months, and 24 days.

Funeral services from the First Baptist Church, Rahway, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

SEYMOUR.—On Friday morning, Jan. 17, 1873, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, and of his son-in-law, John F. Seymour, Esq., and Charles H. Moore, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday next, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at St. Thomas' Church, corner of 5th-av. and 53d-st., without further notice.

WELLS.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Sunday morning, Jan. 19, LUCIA L. SUYLER, wife of Rev. C. L. Wells, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, without further notice.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 20, NELLIE ADDALAIDE, little daughter of Geo. B. and Emily J. Ward, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 272 Ryerson-st., on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WILSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Jan. 18, DANIEL M. WILSON, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1,031 Broad-st., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION.

The public are invited to attend the first meeting of this Association, at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1873, at 7½ o'clock.

The following subjects will be presented:

RAPID TRANSIT.
THE RIVERSIDE PARK.
NEW NAMES FOR AVENUES AND STREETS.
THE BROADWAY WIDENING.
TAXATION.

Together with other matters needing the immediate attention and action of property-owners.

Addresses will be made by Hon. WM. A. DARLING, WHEELER H. PECKHAM, J. W. PIRSSON, S. E. CHURCH, WM. R. MARTIN, and others.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige

SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAdelphia, who, for the last thirty-five years has devoted his attention exclusively to the care of pulmonary diseases, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, the charge will be $5.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations, will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $30. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BULWER'S NOVELS.

THE BEST EDITION PUBLISHED, Of the COMPLETE WORKS OF THE DECEASED NOVELIST.

22 volumes, crown 8vo, extra cloth, gilt tops, price $33; Half calf, extra, $60.

This edition is printed on fine paper, from large, clear type, and is in all respects the best edition published, either for the library or for general reading.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, Publishers, No. 416 Broome-st., New-York.

A NEW INVOICE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS NOW OPENING.

A. DENHAM & CO., No. 17 Murray-st.

Priced catalogues sent free of charge to any address.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No public sales were noticed to occur at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 20, and although there was a fair attendance of brokers and investors at the room, no business was transacted. For today, however, the following auctions are announced: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Trustee's sale at Exchange of the following valuable property, belonging to the estate of John J. Palmer, deceased: One five-story brick building and extra-size lot on the south-west corner of Howard and Centre streets, adjoining Earle's Hotel; lot 38.5 by 100.10, the last-named figures being the front on Centre-street; building covers lot. One five-story brick building and plot on the south-east corner of Centre and Hester streets, nearly opposite above; plot 49.11 by 52.5; building covers same; and one four-story brick building and lot, known as No. 22 Cliff-street, between Fulton and John streets, next lot but one from the south-east corner of Fulton-street; lot in size 26.7 by 80; building 80 feet deep. By V. K. Stevenson & Son, foreclosure sale at Exchange, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, G. D. L. Harrison, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on the south side of East Thirty-eighth-street, 140 feet east of Park-avenue; lot 2[illegible] by 98.9. By Sheriff, adjourned legal sale at City Hall, of one lot 22.11 by 74.4, with improvements, on the west side of South Fifth-avenue, 224.1 feet south of Prince-street. And, by J. Cole, adjourned foreclosure sale, at Commercial Exchange, No. 339 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, by order of City Court, G. I. Murphy, Esq., referee, of the three-story and cellar brick building and two lots known as Nos. 317 and 319 Washington-street, Brooklyn, now occupied by the Post-office and for other public purposes; lots together in size 50 by 107; building 50 by 75. Also, the four-story and cellar brick building and four lots known as Nos. 321, 323, 325, and 327 Washington-street, adjoining above, occupied as stores, assembly rooms, &c.

At private contract the following recent transactions are reported, but in noting these sales only such are given as are received by us over the signature of the broker effecting the transfer, or from the parties interested in disposing of the property. Mere rumors on the street of sales made are of no significance, and a report of such rumors is calculated to do more harm than good. Reports of legitimate sales we are always glad to receive and publish, but we prefer in making the report that the responsibility should rest with the party forwarding the information.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, eight full lots, on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, forming the block front between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets; three full lots on the north side of Seventy-second-street, in rear of above, and three full lots on the south side of Seventy-third-street, also in rear of above, a plot of fourteen lots in all, sold together for $147,000, and purchased by Philip G. Weaver. The brokers effecting the sale regard the price realized as low, as the location is one of the best on the west side, lying as it does between the entrance to the proposed Riverside Park and the Grand Boulevard, and with a front in part on a street 100 feet in width.

By William R. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, six lots on the south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, including two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, in rear of above, all full size, sold for $28,000, an advance of $2,000 over previously-reported figures.

By W. H. Falconer, No. 100 Fourth-avenue, the house and lot No. 350 Second-avenue, near Twentieth-street, 20 by 45 by half-block, sold for $16,500.

By Linus Scudder, the plot of ground, with old-style three-story and attic brick buildings thereon, forming the block front on the west side of Bleecker-street, between Commerce and Barrow streets, plot 80 by 80, sold subject to lease expiring May 1, 1878, at $4,200 per annum, for $66,000, and purchased by Joseph Stern. The same property was sold two weeks ago for $61,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

Broadway, e. s., about 200 ft. n. of Sherman-av., 50x226.8x53.3x255	$8,000
22d-st., s. s., 92.11 ft. e. of Broadway, 5x98.9; 22d-st., n. s., 116.3 ft. e. of Broadway, 26.8x98.9	5,465
30th-st., s. s., between 5th and 6th avs.	45,000
32d-st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	12,150
62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 130x100.5	35,000
16th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.10	7,800
3d-av., s. w. corner 72d-st., 102.2x150	97,500

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 1,255, n. w. corner of 31st-st., 4 years from May, 1873, per year	5,916

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st. (Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., ONE OF THE most elegant houses in the City at less than cost. Also, three-story brown-stone, 54th-st., near 5th-av., $40,000. Also, in 30th-st., near Lexington-av., $14,000. Also, in 30th-st., near 5th-av., $35,000. Same street, full size, $52,000. And others, by TAYLOR & STEARNS, 1½ Pine-st.

A HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE in West 30th-st., near 5th-av.; five story, brown stone, high stoop, nearly new, hard wood, and first class in every respect; price $35,000. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—The first-class full-size English-basement house, No. 21 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., lot 25x½ the block; possession Feb. 1 next; or, to rent till May 1, 1873, at $2,000 for the period. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1873, the four-story store No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts. The store is 24x80 feet and the lot 90 feet deep. Price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 121, 123 and 125 GREENE-st., No. 111 (old number) Prince-st. Inquire of F. D. MATHER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS, FARM AND FRUIT LANDS, FORTY-FOUR MILES FROM NEW-YORK, Half-way to Philadelphia.

No fever and ague; $25 to $50 per acre; terms easy. Circulars sent free. Address R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Seventy-five acres of available land, 900 feet from Pompton Station, New-Jersey Midland, and one-quarter of a mile from Montclair and New-Jersey Midland Junction Station. Is well adapted for subdividing into villa plots, having long fronts on main road and the Wynockie River, and in the rear adjoins Pompton Lake. Commands extensive views of a most beautiful and picturesque country. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—MILL PROPerty, with twenty-two acres of ground and substantial brick building, 80x40 feet, with sheds, &c., at Riverside, Conn., thirty-five miles from New-York City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at the outlet of the Miamus River, (Cos Cop. Bridge,) on the Sound; good dock, and depth of water sufficient for any vessel; suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND—BEAUtiful shore-front residence for sale; eleven rooms, modern improvements; one acre; $9,000. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverdale Station, Conn.

SPLENDID HOTEL SITE, NEAR STEWart's depot, for sale or exchange. Address Box No. 32, Hempstead, Long Island.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMFORD, AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE. —State the kind of place you are looking for. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE.

To parties wishing desirable locations.

Ogden & Clark, Broadway, cor. 17th-st., are offering several very choice properties to lease on Broadway, 4th-av., 14th-st., Union-square, and adjacent streets; also 5th-av. Several of these properties are already improved, many are corners, and all are worthy attention of responsible parties.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET.

NOS. 35 AND 37 BROAD-ST.

The building has been entirely remodeled, and arranged especially for first-class offices. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st., or to the janitor, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NOS. 97, 99 and 101 Reade-st., being 75 feet front, with basement and sub-basement; now occupied by Jones, Underhill & Scudder. Also store Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st., with basement and sub-basement, being 50 feet front, and near Broadway; to good tenants the rent will be low. Apply to A. HIGGINS, Jr., No. 27 Barclay-st.

TO LET OR LEASE WITH STEAM POWER. —A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply at McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

STORES ON BROADWAY TO rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

STORES AND BUILDINGS ON UNION-square to rent by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

NEW STORES ON 5TH-AV. TO RENT. Apply to F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF JAMES HADWICK, DECEASED.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET—The desirable three-story basement and subcellar high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 522 West 42d-st., south side, 278.9 feet west of 10th-av.; dwelling is 19.7 feet front by 45 feet deep, contains modern improvements, has parti-walls, and is leased until May 1, 1873; lot is 19.7 feet by 98.9 feet deep.

For maps and permits apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 65 Liberty-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, near Madison or Union squares, or near Broadway. Must have at least three rooms and water-closet on ground floor, suited for a physician or lawyer. Address, by letter, with full particulars and terms, to No. 191 Hoffman House Hotel.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR ONE OR a term of years, a good farm; one near the City preferred. Address Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Ct.

GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant of over 5,000,000 acres. There is in addition a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. It will be completed by 1st February next, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

WESTCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices, { New-Rochelle. No. 1 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Capital - -	$200,000 00
Surplus - -	403,886 87
Assets Jan. 1, 1873 - -	$603,886 87

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

payable on and after Feb. 1 at New-York Office.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

BANKERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS

Registered Coupon Bonds

$300,000, COUNTY AND TOWN,

Principal and Interest Paid at American Exchange Bank, New-York, January and July, by State Treasurer.

By the laws governing their issue they are made as safe as State Bonds.

For sale by

AUG. T. POST,

No. 5 Dey-st., New-York.

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN THIS CITY,

For Sale at 80 and Accrued Interest.

THOS. P. ELLIS & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 14 PINE-STREET.

We offer the following CHOICE BONDS at prices that will pay OVER 12 PER CENT. on the investment:

WOOD COUNTY, WIS., value of property $4,000,000.
TOWN OF PLOVER, WIS., have 10, 13, 16 and 20 years to run.
ARAPAHO CO., COL., value over $20,000,000.
RAY COUNTY, MO., have but 6 years to run, have paid 4 years' interest promptly when due.
10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
Principal and Interest in this City.
Call or send for descriptive circulars.
THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, No. 14 Pine-st.

BONDS OF THE

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD

AND

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD,

For sale by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CARD.—WE HAVE, DOWN TO THE PRESent time, been unable to obtain from the Committee of Creditors in charge of our books in London and Paris any detailed statement of our indebtedness or assets as shown by our books in their hands; we therefore request all our creditors or their representatives to send to Mr. William F. Stetson, No. 22 School-st., Boston, as soon as convenient, a statement of our indebtedness to them.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company No. 37 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 4th of February next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order.

H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY

Only $16,000 Per Mile

ON A

COMPLETED ROAD.

The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

The traffic of this Road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of BLOCK COAL.

We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.

For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
R. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,

Bankers, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

FOR SALE.

$25,000 INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1919, guaranteed by Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

$25,000 CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY

Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., due 1902, guaranteed by Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

$25,000 KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1890, interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

$20,000 KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN, AND GRAND RAPIDS

First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, due 1888, traffic guarantee of Michigan Central Railroad Company. Road now owned by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,

NO. 58 WALL-ST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, payable to Mrs. S. Fleet Speir, for $1,000, No. 1,616, dated Nov. 16, 1872. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected directors of this bank, viz.:

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
JAMES STUART,
C. H. HAMILTON,
H. N. NORTHRUP,
WILLIAM H. SCOTT,
A. S. BARNES,
THOMAS EAKIN,
WILLIAM M. LLOYD,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,
A. T. RAND,
E. W. BANCROFT,
WALTER O. WOODFORD,
A. F. GOODNOW,
M. N. PACKARD,
W. L. HERMANCE.

At the meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. William H. Johnson declined to be a candidate for the office of President, and Mr. William H. Scott was appointed President *pro tem.*

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

WANTED.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Bonds.
Little Miami Railroad Bonds.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Stock.
Little Miami Railroad Stock.
HEWTON, KILBRETH & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.—IN VIEW OF MORTGAGES exempted from taxation the advertiser wants $40,000 on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. interest, on 5th-av. lots worth considerably more than double the amount. No stronger bond can be given, evidence of which, more than half a million of dollars at seven per cent was offered him personally the past week. Address SECURITY, Box No. 1,117 Post-office.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Metaline Company, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1873, at 3 P. M.

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 153 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

VIRGINIA COUPONS OFF CONSOLIdated Bonds, and registered consolidated stock, wanted by

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION THIS DAY HELD, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	LANSING C. MOORE,
CHAS. PURKHALTER,	ANDREW MILLS,

And JOHN LAWRENCE.

And Samuel C. Harriot, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Masury were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held F. A. Palmer, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Charles Parknalter, Esq., Vice-President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CELLULOID MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jan. 18, 1873.—Amount of capital stock, $225,000; amount paid in, $201,000, of which $40,000 were issued for cash, and $161,000 for patents and property; amount of indebtedness, $3,000.

(Signed,) M. LEFFERTS, President.
J. SMITH HYATT,
W. W. NEWCOMB,
A. A. SANBORN,
TRACY R. EDSON,
M. CLIFFORD LEFFERTS,
JOSEPH M. COOK,
Trustees.

Albany City and County, ss.—J. SMITH HYATT, Secretary of said Company, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is correct and true.

(Signed,) J. SMITH HYATT, Secretary.

Sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1873.
J. M. BAILEY, Notary Public for Albany County.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, 21st inst., for $300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, Seven per Cent., due July 1, 1920, 1921, 1922.

Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Macy.	James Fraser.
Jonathan Thorne.	William M. Kingsland.
John P. Nesmith.	Richard M. Blatchford.
R. A. Witthaus.	Henry S. Fearing.
R. Sands Tucker.	Nicholas F. Palmer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND CANADA

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

DIVIDENDS.

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

35th Dividend.

PHENIX Insurance Co.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JAN. 16, 1873.

This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent. payable on the 20th inst., at the Office in New-York,

No. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

32D DIVIDEND.

LENOX

Fire Insurance Company,

No. 158 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend

OF TEN PER CENT.,

payable on and after 1st February, at their office corner of 3d-av and 9th-st.

SURPLUS on 1st January, 1873.......**$190,000**

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1873.

The Board of Managers have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York on and after Saturday, Feb. 1.

The transfer-books are now closed and will remain closed until Wednesday, Feb. 5.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FIREMEN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.
OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1873.

THE COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

J. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 19th, both inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 16th day of January instant, after which and until the 5th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1873.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, superior servants, all capacities. Protestants and Catholics, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, THOROughly experienced in housekeeping, wishes an engagement in a gentleman's family; references exchanged. Address Faith, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-class help of all nationalities, call or send your orders to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —A neat, tidy, respectable young girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is a competent waitress and excellent chamber-maid; a good home rather than high wages; first-class City references from last employer. May be seen till suited at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a very neat, tidy, young girl in country or City; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; good plain family sewer, and very fond and kind to children; best City recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her duties perfectly; excellent City reference. Call at No. 746 10th-av., two flights up, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS CHAMBER-maid and plain sewer; would assist with waiting; has lived in first-class families; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th-st., over harness-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress; has the best City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 9th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., Room No. 17.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO Swedish sisters, one as chamber-maid, and the other as cook, in the same house. Call at No. 123 East 4th-st, in the basement, between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first class chamber-maid; good plain sewer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 628 6th-av., fancy-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class chamber-maid; will assist with ironing or waiting; excellent reference. Call at No 243 6th-av., candy-store, between 16th and 18th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS CHAMBER-MAID in a good family, by a respectable woman, who can give the best references. Address G., or call at No. 15 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, with excellent City reference, as chamber-maid and to assist with sewing or the care of children. Apply at No. 166 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, with best of City references as such; can give satisfaction in getting up dinner and supper parties; is a fine pastry cook; does not wash; is young and smart; neat and tidy about her work. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN THE COARSE Washing and Ironing.—By a young woman, with the best of City references for ability and character; is a really good family cook; wages $16; a private family in the City only. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a competent young woman, with City references, now in a place; will be disengaged latter part of this week; is a really good plain cook and excellent laundress. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer in a private boarding-house, or to do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 269 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a neat, tidy, sober, respectable woman; is a competent family cook in every respect; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker and baker; will give good recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY AS COOK, BY a reliable woman; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; will assist with coarse washing if required; has good reference. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; City or country; private or public; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHEF DE CUIsine or French man artist cook; understands all kinds of fine delicate cooking, hot and cold; highest references; can refer to Delmonico. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CANADIAN woman as first-class cook in a private family; City or country; excellent City references. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st., two flights up, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is trustworthy; City reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH GIRL (PROTESTANT) as first class cook; understands boning, larding, soups, patties, &c.; best City reference. Call or address No. 117 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning, and larding; has best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO cooking and coarse washing in a private family; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 148 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 41 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as first-class cook; understands her business; excellent baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 645 2d-av., near 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as plain cook; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Male and female, for every capacity, supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY NO. 543 6TH-AV.

DRESS-MAKER.—AS FIRST-CLASS dress-maker and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has got one of her own; would assist with chamber-work if required; best City references; can be seen for two days; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A FRENCH LAdy's maid, who understands dress-making and hair-dressing, wishes a place; no objection to travel. Address No. 439 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS

can always be PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with

DOMESTIC HELP

for any capacity at

ODELL'S,

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT, experienced woman as housekeeper, or would take a position in a store; has excellent reference. Call or address at No. 655 10th-av.

HOUSE-WORK OR PLAIN COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a neat, tidy woman; thoroughly understands country work in every respect; a good home and moderate wages preferred with a family out of the City; is well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY STRONG, CLEAN, tidy young woman; will be generally useful in a family or boarding-house; is not much of a cook, but an excellent washer and ironer; will give best recommendations as to honesty, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, neat, and tidy German girl, a situation in a small private family; has good references; small pretensions for a good home; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman, a situation as a very superior laundress; understands French fluting and fine muslins perfectly; unexceptionable City references from last place. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has best reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; understands fluting; linens and fineries done in superior style. Call at No. 224 West 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress. Call at No. 215 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS INfant's nurse desires a permanent situation in a gentleman's family; wishes to take entire charge; willing to travel; is neat and genteel, careful and obliging; undoubted City references for ability and character. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE, OR EMPLOYMENT OF SOME kind.—By a very neat, tidy Welsh Protestant girl; very kind and affectionate to children; will assist with house-work, sewing, or anything required; wants a good kind family; best recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c.; wages $10 per month. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, who is capable of taking charge of an infant or growing children, a situation; first-class City reference can be given from parties who may be seen. Inquire for M. W., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, with long experience and unexceptionable City references that will bear the strictest investigation, to take charge of an infant or growing children. Inquire for E. McF. at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—AS GENTLEMAN'S NURSE, BY A respectable colored man, who has had much experience and will give best recommendations from persons he has served; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SWISS girl, recently arrived who speaks, reads and writes French perfectly, in an American family to take care of one or two children and to do sewing. Call or address at Mr. MARLOCK'S, No. 40 Pitt-st., rear house.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; has good reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl, as nurse, to go out by the day. Call at No. 433 East 9th-st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS nurse and seamstress; or would do house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at 34 West 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—An intelligent and respectable young woman, a good needle-woman and hair-dresser; cuts and fits ladies' and children's clothes; is a thorough dress-maker, and operates on several machines; at present in a place; employer can be seen; disengaged on Thursday. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, NEAT AND tidy about her work; understands the care of silver, getting up salads and the courses of a dinner thoroughly; has two City references, one of six, the other of eight years. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 6 West 49th-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WASHING.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style. Call at No. 430 West 38th-st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER IN family, hotel or restaurant, by a respectable Swede who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class ornamenter, and well recommended. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

BUTCHER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENglishman, who thoroughly understands all branches of the business, and is not afraid of work; can give best recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A mercantile or banking-house by a young man, nineteen years old, neat writer, good address, and honest; good references, or security. Address W. LIVERMORE, Box No. 1,655 Post-office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and everything else pertaining to his duties, and can give unexceptionable City references for ability, sobriety, and honesty; no objections to the country. Inquire for P. S., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF long experience in proper care and treatment of horses; most thorough groom and good steady driver; thoroughly understands his duty; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., or Coachman, Fifth-avenue Carriage Repository, 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A REspectable steady German, single, as coachman; is a good groom and driver, and has a thorough knowledge of his business; can assist at gardening; can milk; is sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address C. B., No. 256 Elizabeth-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-PRACtical single young man, of long experience; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; has the best reference. Address J. B., at Brewster's carriage office, 25th-st., near 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER, Cook, Washer, and Ironer in City or country.—By a respectable Norwegian and wife; both understand their business thoroughly and are well recommended. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENer.—By a trusty, industrious American of middle age; can milk; will keep a place in good order; will be generally useful. Address C. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, without any incumbrance; first-class City reference from former and last employer; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. J., at No. 19 West 28th-st., harness-store, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom; City or country; first-class City references can be produced. Call or address J. H. P., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WITH best City reference; has lived nine years in his late employ. Call on or address J. B., No. 713 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AS coachman; best City reference. Apply at harness-store, No. 40 East 18th-st.

CONFECTIONER AND BAKER IN Hotel or Restaurant.—By a German, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best City recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; THOROUGHLY versed in the business, including greenhouses, the forcing of grapes and vegetables under glass; also, the improvement of country places from plans already drawn; best of references given. Address Gardener, Box No. 634, Yonkers City, Westchester County, N. Y.

PORTER AND ASSISTANT CLERK. —By a respectable young man, lately landed; has served as clerk in several capacities in the old country, and has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as valet; has first-class references. Address for two days M. W., No. 340 East 23d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL PAINTER, a house or hotel to paint; wages no object; best references. Address PAINTER, Station D., Post-office, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN WHITE GOODS and hosiery department, in a dry-goods jobbing house in this City; one who can command about $60,000 trade; a liberal arrangement will be made if references are satisfactory. Address L., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A WAITER, ONE WHO THORoughly understands his business may apply at No. 189 Madison-av., from 9 till 2 o'clock; good City references required.

WANTED.—A GERMAN OR COLORED GIRL who understands thoroughly good plain cooking, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 412 West 23d-st.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED woman to take charge of a baby (girl) six weeks old; references required. Call for two days, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., at No. 122 West 26th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.—THE 39TH DIVIDEND of this Bank, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be credited to the depositors thereof on and after Feb. 1, and draw interest thereafter as capital. Money deposited up to the 10th of February will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

N. B.—This Bank has paid **117 PER CENT. IN 19 YEARS** on all deposits over THREE DOLLARS.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 430 GRAND-ST.

Deposits before Jan. 21 will receive interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS........................$10,977,044 88

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

PARLOR SUITES,

CHAMBER SUITES,

DINING-ROOM SUITES,

MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,

at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Installments, if Desired.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTIONS.

Our CLEARING-OUT SALE having been successful greatly beyond our expectations, we have decided to offer FURTHER ADVANTAGES in COSTUMES and CLOAKS, in addition to the VERY LARGE INDUCEMENTS ALREADY OFFERED.

COSTUMES.—The assortment of SUITS comprises handsomely-made and trimmed COSTUMES in SILKS, VELOURS, POPLINS, ALPACAS, and other WINTER GOODS, so REDUCED IN PRICE that serviceable garments can be bought at less than the ACTUAL COST of making.

CLOAKS.—Desiring to close out our WINTER STOCK, we have MARKED DOWN our assortment of CLOAKS SO LOW that in many instances LESS THAN HALF COST WILL BE REALIZED. The stock includes Cape Basques, with postillion back; Cape Sacques, with or without hoods; Cape Sacques, with fur trimmings, very rich; Sacques and Basques in fine cloths of every desirable shade and color, both plain and richly embroidered; Opera and Evening Cloaks in Cashmere and Silk, and a general assortment of Capes, Basques, Sacques, &c., &c., both imported and of our own manufacture.

BOYS' SUITS in every style, much reduced in price, suitable for SCHOOL WEAR or DRESS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST. GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.	Parthia, Wed'sday, Feb. 12.
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage...$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN. No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON...ROUSSAN...Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE...DANRE...Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, Jan. 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.........Thursday, Feb. 13, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

INDIA.........Sat., Jan. 25	AUSTRALIA.Sat. Feb. 8
CALIFORNIA.Sat. Feb. 1	VICTORIA.Sat.. Feb. 29

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.........Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE...Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at ——.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Feb. 19, at ——.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.........Feb. 26, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 21, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steamer RISING STAR will sail for Aspinwall at noon, TUESDAY, Jan. 21. Through passengers for San Francisco by this departure will remain ten days at Panama.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday...Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thu'sy..Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Thurs..Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.........Thurs.. Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Thurs.. Feb. 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

SPAIN, GRACE.........Wed'day, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.........Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.........Wed'day, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.........Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.........Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGS......Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.........................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage...$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Jan 21.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Jan. 23.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 25

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons.........Tuesday, Jan. 28, Followed by LAGOS and GUNGA.

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to

R. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 19th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.........................Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.........................Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.........................March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS,

No. 292 PEARL-STREET,

Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

TAKING STOCK.—TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, Laces and Hosiery at an immense reduction. MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.: also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:39 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4.30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James slip as follows: (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.

12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.

3 P M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express trains.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Alexander A. Thomson, David Thomson, and the late William Thomson, under the firm name of A. A. THOMSON & CO., expired by its limitations on the 1st day of January, 1873.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,
ELLEN L THOMSON, } Executors of
JAMES THOMSON, } Wm. Thomson,
DAVID THOMSON, } deceased.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they continue the business as tin-plate and metal dealers at Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman-st., under the name of A. A. THOMSON & CO.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON, DAVID THOMSON.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION.

The firms of NORTH, MINCH & CO., of St. Louis, and NORTH, BRUSH & MASON, of New-Orleans, have this day consolidated in St. Louis under the name of MINCH, BRUSH & MASON. Mr. C. C. NORTH remains in the new firm as special partner, and contributes to the common capital the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

MINCH, BRUSH & MASON, No. 410 North Main-st., St. Louis.

GEORGE MINCH, of St. Louis, } General
GEORGE W. BRUSH, of New-Orleans, } Partners.
THOMAS MASON, of New-Orleans, }
C. C. NORTH, of New-York, Special Partner.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.

JOHN H. CLARK. New-York, Jan. 1, 1873. SAM'L H. SEAMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NO. 547 BROADWAY AND NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1873.

My son, WM. A. POND, Jr., becomes a partner in my business this day.

The firm name will remain the same as heretofore, WM. A. POND & CO. WM. A. POND.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF GEO. D. ALLEN ceases from this date, and Mr. FRANCIS JENKINS is alone authorized to settle and liquidate any outstanding business of the firm.

MACY & JENKINS.

Dated NEW-YORK, 20th January, 1873.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DEWITT CLINTON TAYLOR, plaintiff, against DAVID WALTER SCOTT and HENRY M. RINEHART, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, David Walter Scott and Henry M. Rinehart: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 1, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifteen dollars, ($1,015,) with interest from the 29th day of November, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872. CHARLES S. ENSIGN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1872.

CHARLES S. ENSIGN, d24-1aw6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—DEWITT CLINTON TAYLOR, plaintiff, against DAVID WALTER SCOTT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendant, David Walter Scott: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 1, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and forty-five dollars, ($945,) with interest from the 17th day of December, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872.

CHARLES S. ENSIGN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 11th day of December, 1872. CHARLES S. ENSIGN, d24-1aw6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUNTY COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—OLIVER F. BLEAKNEY, plaintiff, against EDWARD VAN VOORHIS and Charlotte W. Van Voorhis, his wife, Amelia E. Burns and William J. Burns, her husband, Asa C. Brownell and Caroline F. Brownell, his wife, Edwin Sherman and Louisa A. Sherman, his wife, Sylvester Bissell and Catharine E. Bissell, his wife, and G. H. Parkhurst, defendants.—Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 391 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 5, 1872.

B. S. MOREHOUSE, Plaintiff's Attorney, d24-1aw6wTu* No. 391 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT C. SCHMIDDEL, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH SCHMIDDEL, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Elizabeth Schmiddel: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 89 Centre-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1872.

HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 89 Centre-st.

N. B.—The complaint in this action has been this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dec. 31, 1872.

HOWE, SHORTER & PECKHAM, ja7-1aw6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH E. MERRILL, plaintiff, against ROBERT DODGE MERRILL, defendant. Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1873.

WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 287 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, this 13th day of January, 1873.

WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja14-1aw6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—PETER GOELET against EDGAR J. DAY, Richard J. Clarke, Frederick Brandeis.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 19, 1872.

ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of December, 1872. ROBERT GOELET, Jr., ja21-1aw6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL BISSICKS, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 293 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-two dollars, with interest from the 1st of September, 1861, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 13, 1873.

H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

a14-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—MARGARET J. KENNY, Plaintiff, vs GEORGE KRIEG and Catharine Krieg, his wife, Rachel Y. Roseberry, wife of Michael M. Roseberry, and the said Michael M. Roseberry, Michael Kuran, Charles McLess, Daniel Face, and John Guttenbergh, Defendants.—Summons—For Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the Court-house of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 332 Broadway, corner of Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 3, 1873.

BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, ja21-1aw6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—In the matter of the application of ALFRED WILD and others for the dissolution of the American Heel Stiffening Company. Pursuant to an order of the Special Term of said Court in the above matter, dated and filed Jan. 10, 1873, made upon the petition of Alfred Wild, President, and others, and filed on that day in the office of the Clerk of said Court, in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that all persons interested in said corporation, known as the American Heel Stiffening Company, are, by the said order, required to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved, before William H. Leonard, Esq., referee, at his office, No. 42 Pine-street, New-York City, on the 15th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to article 3 of title 4 of chap. 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes. This notice being ordered to be published in the State paper and in the *New-York Daily Times.*

WM. H. LEONARD, Referee.

STANLEY, BROWN & CLARKE, Attorneys.

ja14-1aw3wTu

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR JANUARY.

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during THIS MONTH. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly instalments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

AT HAINES BROS.,

No. 27 Union-square.

First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.

A set each Single and Double, for Brougham or T Cart; also a set of Tandem; all new, of best quality and very stylish; for sale at No. 156 East 20th-st., near Lexington-av.

WE NOW OFFER OUR ENTIRE wholesale stock of robes at retail; fine, warm, heavy Afghan tufted-wool robes, for sleighs, carriages, &c., from $3 to $8 each; also buffalo, wolf, and plush robes. No. 108 Chambers-st.

COUPES—GREAT BARGAINS.—FIVE FINE first-class coupés at $300—less than usual prices—to close them out for the manufacturers. Must be sold. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 633 Broadway

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S

STURTEVANT HOUSE.

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.

American Plan, with Elevators.

Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,207 Broadway.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT and newly-furnished parlor, with bedroom connecting on second story, with board; also other rooms; desirable location; convenient to four lines of cars; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, an entire second floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; will rent together or separately; house and table first class.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, back room, second floor, grate fire, southern exposure, in a small family who own their house.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, two large hall bedrooms, No. 150 West 34th-st. Table boarders accommodated.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 34*, SECOND FLOOR.—Entire or suites of rooms on second and third floors; unexceptionable table; references exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST.—DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-av.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.

French Conversation Classes daily. Oral system. No Grammar. No. 1,283 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Office hours, 1 and 5.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,

ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

This fully-chartered college, with superior advantages for well-prepared students, opens its next session Feb. 5. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins on Feb. 1 French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 28. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., R. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

SPANISH LANGUAGE, FREE OF charge, at Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for boys and girls, No. 145 West 45th-st.; term begins Feb. 5.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 620 5th-av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDENER, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph D

COLIN'S PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—PRIVATE TUTOR, ENGLISH or German, to give lessons in Latin and Greek. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock, at No. 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University as tutor, at No 3 West 34th-st. Apply from 1 to 3 o'clock. References required.

MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at 8 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at No. 20 West 27th-st., to take action upon the death of Judge Slosson, late a Vice-President of the Association.

By order of the Board of Management.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPENING IN A WHOLESALE and retail business for a party with a capital of $20,000 as general partner; house well established, and has an increasing trade; worth looking at; references exchanged. Inquire of D. J. SPRAGUE, Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-st.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of an extensive steam book and job printing office for sale, at a sacrifice; reason for selling, sickness of the proprietor; terms easy. Address

AMERICAN CHURCH PRESS CO., No. 111 East 9th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble-counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 22d-st., near 7th-av.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT—SPECIALty.—Speedy relief and cure. Ten years' success. Pay after cure. Treatment by letters for country. Dr. PAULIN, No. 44 West 24th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S NEW 5TH-AV. THEATRE.

(Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.)

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THIS (TUESDAY) NIGHT, JAN. 21, 1873, the regular season WILL BE RESUMED, at the above establishment, which has been GREATLY ENLARGED, most thoroughly RECONSTRUCTED, and entirely REDECORATED, in the brief period of thirteen days.

THE OPENING PERFORMANCE will consist of:

I. AN ORIGINAL OPENING ADDRESS, written expressly for this occasion by JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq., and to be delivered by the ENTIRE COMPANY.

II. A BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION, of singular emotional power, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, from the French of the Baroness de Prebois, in four acts, and entitled

ALIXE.

Count de Somerive.........Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Duke de Mirandol.........Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Henry de Kerdran.........Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Marquis de Cesarnne.........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Valentin.........Mr. W. H. BEEKMAN
Joseph.........Mr. J. H. BURNETT
La Marquise de Cesarnne...Miss F. DAVENPORT
Mme. Valory.........Miss FANNY MORANT
Lucienne.........Miss LINDA DIETZ
Claudine.........Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
Alixe.........Miss CLARA MORRIS

Act I. After Twenty Years She is Found.
Act II. Rejecting a Ducal Coronet.
Act III. A Sister's Despair.
Act IV. The Last Letter of all.

The Music, all new, by Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

The Scenery of the play is entirely by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS.

The Scene of the Address is by JAMES E. HAYES, Esq.

The Proscenium Draperies are by Signor G. G. GARIBOLDI.

A MATINEE of ALIXE SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av. Curtain rises at 7¾.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY......Sole Lessee and Manager.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS! RECEIVED WITH ACCLAMATION BY A MULTITUDE OVERFLOWING THE CAPACIOUS GRAND OPERA-HOUSE! EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE!

Magnificent production of the famous ORIENTAL SPECTACULAR SENSATION, rewritten expressly for the occasion, entitled

THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD!! Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM!! The HADJ HAMED TRIBE OF BEDOUINS!! J. H. MURRAY'S magnificent stud of THIRTY HORSES and FIFTEEN PONIES!! And an auxiliary aid of over 250 persons!!! NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! NEW MUSIC!

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH.........................Manager

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1873, SECOND WEEK of the great spectacle,

12 TEMPTATIONS.

Crowded houses, delighted audiences. Immense public enthusiasm, regarding this the GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON. Mr. J. B. STUDLEY reengaged for his masterly impersonation of ULRIC, THE DOOMED.

Every scene loudly applauded. Every act encored. Splendid marches, dances, choruses, combats. Magnificent scenery, properties, and appointments. Cast to full strength of company.

Every night, until further notice,

12 12 12

TEMPTATIONS. Temptations. TEMPTATIONS.

Preceded by favorite Farce.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF J. B. STUDLEY.

In preparation for revival, the great Drama of BUFFALO BILL.

ELI PERKINS.

ELI PERKINS delivers his *Defense of the Heathen* before Cornell University Jan. 14; Hamilton, Canada, Jan. 17; Akron, Ohio, 20; Wadsworth, 21; Lodi, 22; Medina, 23; Wellington, 24; Ashland, 25; Malone, 27; Bloomington, Ill., 30. The popular humorist can be engaged through AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Institute, New-York.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEES,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

23d-st. and 4th-av.

2 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 22D-ST. TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union-square; Gurley's, No. 312 4th-av., and door.

REV. GEORGE MACDONALD,

ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-NIGHT.

Subject—ROBERT BURNS. Tickets, 50c. and 75c.

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE RAILROAD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other defendants, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at SALISBURY, ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH, ALL THE FRANCHISE, ROAD, ROAD-BED, ROLLING STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BELONGING TO THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed, and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is

About...$4,000,000
The floating debt.........................35,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of.........1,400,000

For any further information address the Commissioners,

B. S. GAITHER, at Morganton, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN, at Asheville, N. C.

JAN. 4, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x53; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis: which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.

PHILIP C. TAYLOR, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND HOUSEHOLDERS.

OGDEN & CLARK,

By Wm. O. Hoffman, Auctioneer,

Are prepared to sell Real Estate and Household Furniture at Auction.

Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 21, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Columbia, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River; also, 200 boxes Malta Oranges, part "blood," ex Calabria; 243 boxes Malaga Lemons, 100 kegs Almeria Grapes.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH. Every evening during the week Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS, in John Howard Payne's Tragedy of BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.

LAST BOOTH MATINEE but ONE on SATURDAY, and LAST TIME of Mr. BOOTH as BENEDICK.

To accommodate the demand for places, the Box-sheet will be opened for the remaining nights of Mr. Booth's engagement at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, the popular comedian, Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE, will make his first appearance at this theatre in his renowned and original character of BOB BRIERLY, in Tom Taylor's beautiful moral drama of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.........................Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager.........................Mr. A. M. Palmer

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée begins at 1½.

Positively the LAST WEEK Of Mr. Brougham's thrilling drama, ATHERLEY COURT.

ATHERLEY COURT. ATHERLEY COURT.

With its superb cast and its most brilliant mountings. Next week, for the first time in America, a most powerful emotional drama, now running in Paris, adapted for this theatre, by Mr. N. Hart Jackson, and entitled,

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The play will be produced with elegant scenery painted expressly for it by Mr. R. Marston, and with an extraordinary cast.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

FIFTH WEEK of BROTHER SAM.

Mr. SOTHERN will appear nightly, and also every SATURDAY AFTERNOON as "Dundreary's" celebrated BROTHER SAM.

Beautiful Scenery and Appointments.

The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25, At 1½ P. M., BROTHER SAM MATINEE.

SAM. MATINEE. SAM.

NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

OLYMPIC. POPULAR PRICES.

Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinée.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS, BRILLIANT SUCCESS, of the Beautiful Comic Spectacular Legend, entitled

Alhambra } Artistic Scenery. { Alhambra
Alhambra } Novel Mechanical Effects. { Alhambra
Alhambra } Magnificent Properties. { Alhambra

Lauri Pantomime Troupe. Kelly and Leon.

Famous Martens in the Cat Duet and Violin Solo.

Morris' Mystic Changes. 100 other Specialties.

Alhambra } Three Beautiful Ballets, { Alhambra
Alhambra } Gorgeous Costumes, Proces- { Alhambra
Alhambra } sions, Amazons, &c. { Alhambra

Admission, 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents. Orchestra chairs, $1 50; secured balcony and parquet, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Last times of	First appearance of Mlle.
MR. M. W. FISKE	MARIETTA RAVEL
in John A. Mack's	in her
Sensational Drama	Sensational Drama
of	of the
POISON.	WILD CAT.

FRIDAY, 24.—BENEFIT of MARIETTA RAVEL.

MONDAY, 27.—F. S. CHANFRAU in KIT

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!

THE SUPERBLY brilliant BALLET SPECTACLE, LEO AND LOTOS.

MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, SCENERY, Costumes, Illuminations, Transformations, Varieties.

THE PERFECTION OF PAGEANTRY.

Every Evening at 7¾. SATURDAY Matinée at 1¼.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.

Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS

will give their Last Concert before leaving for Philadelphia, at Steinway Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

The Programme will comprise the Most Popular Songs.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Steinway Hall, Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at the rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. GEO. MACDONALD

Will deliver his great lecture, ROBERT BURNS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. Tickets, 50 cents and 75 cents, at the Hall and Schirmer's.

J. H. BELLEW.—THE LONDON *DAILY News* says:

"As an elocutionist, Mr. BELLEW is probably unrivaled; his voice, of unusual force and power, is capable of the softest modulations and at all times clear, ringing and impressive!"

First appearance in America, Jan. 30.

Tickets for sale at Association Hall and Schirmer's.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HEGALS Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.

Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., Will deliver his celebrated lecture, ROME AS IT WAS AND AS I SAW IT, Before the Young People's Christian Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

Doors open at 7¼. Lecture will commence at 8.

Tickets 50c., to be obtained of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., No. 654 Broadway, Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway, or at the church door.

A. C. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at the Great Hall of Cooper Union.—*The Brain; and the Present Scientific Aspect of Phrenology*, by Prof. B. G. WILDER, of Cornell University. Doors open at 7¼; Lecture at 7¾ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Members of the Institute and their families admitted on showing their personal and privilege tickets for 1873.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.—The introductory lecture of the course of 1873 will be delivered by WM. PAGE, P. N. A., at 8 o'clock, TUESDAY EVENING, 21st inst. Members, fellows and artists generally are invited to attend.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The fifth lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at Steinway Hall, by Hon. J. H. WARWICK, of California. Subject—*Life Shadows.* Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

DR. DEEMS WILL DELIVER HIS INIMItable lecture, *Trifles*, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Tickets, 50 cents, at the door.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT AND IRON-WORK for a portion of the new City Hall building, San Francisco, Cal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of Hydraulic Cement, also for Rolled Iron Joists, as per printed specifications, schedules, &c., (to be seen at the banking-house of Messrs. Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 34 Pine-st., New-York,) will be received at the office of the Board of City Hall Commissioners, corner of McAllister and Leavenworth sts., San Francisco, until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, the 15th day of February, 1873.

Printed form of proposals, plans, drawings, and terms upon which bids will be entertained, can now be seen as above at No. 34 Pine-st.

P. H. CANAVAN,
JOS. G. EASTLAND,
CHAS. E. McLANE,
Board of City Hall Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25, 1872.

(P. O. Box 839.) ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

The Erie Railway Company propose, as they renew the bridges upon their road, to substitute iron for wood. They have a large number of bridges in spans varying from 20 to 200 feet.

With a view to determining the best plan to adopt, they invite you to make a proposal, based upon plans and specifications, to be furnished by you for bridges of various spans from 20 feet upward, with your price for the same.

Let your price be predicated upon the fixed price of iron and steel, to be varied as those materials may advance or decline in price.

Yours, &c., A. S. DIVEN, Vice-President.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the minutes of the Board of Supervisors, pamphlets, and documents, in accordance with specifications to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board, and addressed to the Committee on Printing and Stationery, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING and Stationery for the Chamber of the City Judge, a list and samples of which can be seen at the Clerk's office of the Board, stating the prices of each article, will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors until FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at noon.

By order of the Committee on Printing and Stationery of the Board of Supervisors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEES AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Testimony of Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Company—The Brooks-Neilson Stock Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Judge Poland's special committee to investigate the charges of distributing Credit Mobilier stock among members of Congress, resumed its session this morning. Gen. Banks, having returned to the city, was with the Committee this morning for the first time since the doors were opened.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DILLON.

Sidney Dillon was the first witness sworn. He testified that he held stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company; had been a director of the road, and on the Executive Committee; had been a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier Company, and is now President of the concern; became connected with the Credit Mobilier about a year after its organization; knew that shares were put into the hands of Durant and Ames, to enable them to fulfill contracts which they had previously made; witness was one of the signers to the paper assigning the shares to them; did not remember the names of the persons whom Ames said he was under obligations to.

Q.—Do you remember anything being said about his obligation to members of Congress? A.—I think there was some allusion made to his being under obligation to members of Congress, but I do not remember of any names being mentioned. I think Ames said he was under obligation to Mr. Brooks.

The witness was not positive, however, as to the extent of his obligation to Mr. Brooks; knew nothing of any negotiation between Ames and Brooks; does not know why Brooks transferred the shares to Neilson. As to the fifty additional shares issued to Neilson by the Company, witness testified that Brooks came to him one day and told him that he had received one hundred shares of stock from Durant, and under the rules authorizing the increase he was entitled to the fifty shares additional; witness promised to consult the directors; did so, and they agreed to let him have them; Mr. Brooks then said he had transferred his interest in the shares to Neilson, who came to get the shares; at the same time he borrowed from witness $5,000 to pay for the stock; Mr. Durant paid for the stock transferred to him by the Company; witness had no papers belonging to the Credit Mobilier; had intrusted them to Mr. Ham, the Secretary. To the best of his memory Mr. Neilson paid par and interest for the additional shares; never knew of large dividends being declared on Credit Mobilier stock; dividends were declared under the Ames contract; the directors signed a paper authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional, but did not remember whether the name of Mr. Brooks or Mr. Neilson was used; the paper was signed by Oliver Ames, Samuel Hooper, Atkins, and Williams, of Boston, and others; did not remember of either Oakes Ames or Alley signing the paper; Mr. Brooks had nothing to do with the money loaned Neilson by witness; was not sure that the money had been repaid, but thought it had, however; could tell by looking at the books; his clerk had charge of all those matters; did not remember if Neilson received $5,000 in Union Pacific stock with the additional fifty shares; knew nothing as to what Ames did with the stock transferred to him; Mr. Brooks said distinctly that the stock was to go to his son-in-law, Mr. Neilson, and not to him, (Brooks.)

By Mr. McCrary—Did not remember that Mr. Brooks suggested that the paper should be signed; to the best of his memory thought it was after Mr. Brooks learned that the fifty shares additional were to be issued that he said they were for Mr. Neilson; never talked with Mr. Alley about this matter; remembered of no controversy among the directors about issuing the fifty shares to Mr. Brooks; did not remember of the stock having stood in the name of Mr. Brooks on the books and his name being erased in order to insert that of Mr. Neilson.

By Mr. Merrick—The paper signed by the directors embraced no other transaction, but was confined exclusively to the fifty shares; the interviews which witness had with Mr. Brooks were in the Union Pacific office; Mr. Alley was not there at the time of these interviews, nor was Mr. McComb; in the interviews Mr. Brooks did not say anything about being a Government director or member of Congress, or any influence he could use in favor of the road. He claimed the fifty shares as his right, and said nothing about his influence.

By Mr. Brooks—Witness considered that the one hundred shares carried with them the right to the fifty shares; never knew of Mr. Brooks having received any dividends from the Credit Mobilier.

By Mr. Smithers—Mr. B. F. Ham was the private secretary of witness in Credit Mobilier matters, and could furnish all the details about the transaction, as he attended to it by order of witness; did not know where the books and papers of the Credit Mobilier were, unless they were in the hands of Mr. Ham; witness intended to bring Mr. Ham here with him, but that gentleman was sick.

By Mr. Brooks—Have been a contractor on thirty different railroads, and had various book-keepers and secretaries.

In reply to questions by Mr. Alley, the witness testified that he never heard of Alley's having anything to do with the transaction with Mr. Brooks; was quite sure that Alley's name was not on the paper authorizing the transfer.

Judge Poland requested the witness to examine his books and papers in order that he might better acquaint himself with the transaction with Mr. Neilson. He replied that he would do so.

At 12 o'clock M. the Committee adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The Wilson Committee—J. Hubley Ashton Appointed Counsel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Wilson Select Investigation Committee met this morning at 11 o'clock. Much time was occupied in making preliminary arrangements so as to facilitate the examination of E. H. Rollins, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who was present with two large trunks full of books belonging to that Company.

The Committee examined no witnesses this afternoon. J. Hubley Ashton, ex-Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, was introduced as associate counsel with Hon. Mr. Perry for the Government.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The Steam-Ship Erie—Doubts About Her Destruction.

Doubts are entertained among the mercantile community, in this City, regarding the truth of the reported destruction by fire of the steam-ship Erie, near the port of Pernambuco. It will be remembered that telegrams were received on Wednesday last stating that the Erie had been burned with all her cargo, which included 30,000 bags of coffee from Rio Janeiro. One of these dispatches stated that Capt. Fulford, of the brig Susan E. Voorhies, had arrived at Barbados, from Buenos Ayres, and reported having seen the Erie on fire at a spot ninety miles north of Pernambuco, and twelve miles from land. It was also stated that five boats full of people had put off from the vessel and were making for shore. As it is now five days since this news arrived, and no confirmation has been received, merchants interested in the coffee trade, and those insurance companies having risks on the Erie, begin to doubt the report. As the price of raw coffee has risen two cents per pound since the report of the news, many begin to believe that it is simply a dodge to influence the market. The fact that Capt. Fulford did not go to the rescue of the crew while in their boats is considered additional proof of the falsity of the report. At any rate, until the news is confirmed in some shape, these doubts will continue to be entertained.

Trouble Among the Native Wine Dealers About Internal Revenue Tax.

There has been recently quite an excitement, amounting to almost a panic, among the dealers in native wines, in consequence of some recent decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. By an act of Congress passed in 1870, (section 48,) it was declared that imitation wines made from grapes grown in the United States should be free from internal revenue tax. Commissioner Delano subsequently held, however, that in consequence of the spirits and sugar used to give body and flavor to such imitation wines, such wines were liable to duty. Commissioner Pleasonton, however, disagreed with his predecessor, and reversed this decision. This subject seemed again, to Commissioner Douglass, to be worthy of reconsideration, and in July last he, too, affirmed his predecessor's decision, but then again revoked it, and steps were taken to impose the full tax, which is $2 40 per dozen on all imitation wines made from grapes grown in the United States. A demand would therefore have been made upon all parties who had on hand stocks of native champagne, and returns of the quantity manufactured, held in hand or sold, from the 1st of August, 1872, up to date, would have been required, and that all such wines should have on them the requisite stamps, in default of which confiscation would be enforced. The day of grace expired yesterday. Of course this action on the part of the Commissioner caused considerable alarm among the manufacturers and dealers, and trade in this particular branch had, in fact, been at a stand-still for the last four or five months, and invoices on the way from California had been stopped. On Saturday last, however, without previous notification, the Commissioner again reconsidered this much vexed question, and the last decision is that imitation wines made from grapes grown in the United States are not liable to the internal revenue tax, $2 40 per dozen. As all imported champagnes, even Veuve Clicquot or Moet Chandon, can only be made by an admixture of spirits and sugar candy, it is impossible to make our native champagnes without using the same ingredients.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

Views of Local Dealers on the Combination of Companies.

There was but little new yesterday concerning the great coal combination which seeks to obtain control of the anthracite coal region in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hartt, Treasurer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, stated to a TIMES reporter that no meetings of the half dozen corporations who have been buying the coal-fields in the mining districts had been held recently.

It could not be ascertained that there had been any meetings of coal dealers in this City similar to those held in Philadelphia, in opposition to the movement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. A coal-dealer, doing a large business in this City, stated that the interests attacked by the combination are large and important, and though the fight may be conducted quietly, it will be strongly contested. One of the arguments used by officers of the Reading Company is that the consumers in Philadelphia will be benefited by the opening of large yards in that city for the sale of coal at retail. They can afford in this way to sell at much lower than dealers who buy from the colliers to sell again. This accounts, it is alleged, for the opposition of Philadelphia middle-men to the movement, seeing in it a loss to their commissions. Another coal-dealer, with whom a conversation was had, said that as there were collieries producing 3,242,000 tons against the 2,700,000 tons said to be controlled by the companies who were pooling, and who refused to combine, it was certainly clear that there were other more important elements of opposition than middle-men. He was not an advocate of these combinations to regulate prices. The best regulator, he thought, was the market. He had no faith in the honest dealing of combinations toward each other, and believed that they always marked some ultimate hardship for the public. Great monopolies almost always became overbearing and oppressive. Anthracite coal had become too valuable and necessary to the comfort of householders to allow the disposition of it to be controlled entirely by a monopoly. Another gentleman believed that the movement was originated by the Philadelphia and Reading Company, because it had not been profitable enough to please its stockholders. The road is ninety-seven miles long, with termini in Philadelphia and Reading, and had branch roads to the various mines in the Schuylkill region. If the Company were honest in their ideas, the consumer would not suffer from the establishment of the proposed monopoly; the greatest sufferers would be the numerous commission merchants and small dealers. It was, nevertheless, a great power to put into their hands, and he would sooner see some plan of coöperation by producers, by which they could come into direct contact with the consumer. He believed, however, that Mr. McGowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, was a gentleman of liberal ideas, and would be opposed to an extortionate rate of prices.

Another dealer believed that there was little to fear from coal combinations, and that the present one would probably not be very successful. Any attempt to force the market to pay more for anthracite coal than a fair rate would immediately bring the vast stores of bituminous coal in this country into greater request. Some qualities of this coal made very acceptable fuel, and the people of the West were well satisfied with Youghiogheny and other kinds. This gentleman thought that there would be but little opposition in the coal trade to the removal of the duty on foreign coal, and he believed that hundreds of dealers in this City would readily sign a petition to Congress. He did not think the removal of the duty would much affect prices. We could easily compete with England, whose supply would be entirely of bituminous coal, with our own large fields of the same variety. English cannel coal, which is much in favor here, would also, by this action of the Government, be brought into competition with anthracite coal, and prevent the latter from selling beyond its actual value.

The Jumel Case—Interesting Proceedings Regarding a Perjured Witness.

At the resumption of proceedings in the Jumel case, yesterday, Mr. O'Conor made application to read the deposition of Joseph Perry, which had been taken by the plaintiff *ex parte*, but was not submitted in evidence by his counsel. Objection was made and sustained. Mr. Hoar obtained permission to examine the books and papers of the Providence apothecary who sold medicines to Polly and Betsey Bowen, put in evidence by the defense, on Friday.

Mr. O'Conor read portions of the deposition of George W. Bowen, the claimant, under the objection of Mr. Hoar, in which it was stated that Bowen had retain Judge Edmonds in his case, giving him $500 and signing an agreement with him and Mr. Fields, that they were to receive half of all they recovered. This bargain was subsequently annulled. He had no such agreement with Mr. Shafter or Mr. Tucker, and had not advanced any money to conduct the case. He had signed an agreement with two gentlemen, whose names he declined to state, that they were to pay all expenses. He declined to say whether Ann Eliza Vandervort was to receive anything.

Mr. O'Conor then proceeded to read the deposition of Perry, which was taken at the last trial, claiming that it was a tissue of falsehoods and perjury; but Mr. Chatfield said there was no reason to get up a false issue. Mr. O'Conor rejoined that he wanted to show that there was a conspiracy to suborn witnesses, and that on the last trial the Court had spent a week in examining seventeen witnesses to disprove Perry's statements. Mr. Chatfield admitted that Perry's evidence was false, but he had been imposed upon them by the defense, or some one in his interest. They had made an effort to have Perry punished, but had been unsuccessful. Mr. O'Conor denied the aspersion on the defendant, and said that Bowen himself had testified in support of Perry on the former trial.

Judge Shipman said that it was conceded that Perry's evidence was false. He then reviewed briefly what he had testified to, and said that one of three things must be true: The plaintiff corruptly procured Perry's testimony; he was palmed off by the defendant upon the plaintiff; or he had maliciously come forward of his own volition. It was not for the Court to assume what the fact was, but he admitted the evidence.

Mr. O'Conor then read the deposition in question, to show, as he claimed, that there was no truth in Perry's statements.

The Tombs Prison, and Its Occupants.

The prisoners confined in the City Prison are all as happy as they could be expected to be, with the exception of Dutch Heinrich, the bond robber, and Rosenzweig, the abortionist. The former criminal is mad, and the latter is suffering from a severe attack of fever. The many men charged with murder, who are confined on the first tier, have no complaints to make, and laugh and chat unconcernedly, although the news of Stokes' conviction made them thoughtful for a few days. The management of the prison, under Warden Finley, leaves no ground for complaint, and every day new improvements are introduced. The four bath rooms, on the lower tier of the prison, are nearly finished, and will be in operation before the end of the week. Kidd, the merchant charged with arson, has ceased his attempts to feign insanity, and is now quiet. In order to keep the prisoners warm, Warden Finley issued 500 new blankets to the prisoners, and Dr. Nealis visits every prisoner each day.

Fagin, the Murderer, Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

Last evening Judge Depue opened Court in the Union County (N. J.) Oyer and Terminer, at Elizabeth, for the purpose of sentencing John Fagin, the murderer of Chauncey Clum, who, by a trick of the law, escaped with a verdict of manslaughter. The late session of the Court was caused by a desire to avoid the crowd. The sister of the prisoner and several of his relatives were present. The prisoner was brought, and fixing his eyes upon the floor, did not again raise them until he arose to receive his sentence. His counsel appealed for clemency. After a short consultation with Associate Justices Mulford, Booney, and Gibbey, Judge Depue said, that after hearing the case he had made a thorough review of the testimony, and although he was satisfied with the verdict of the jury, he thought the evidence in the case would have justified a verdict of murder. That, consequently, he felt it to be his duty to inflict the severest penalty of the law, and he sentenced Fagin to be confined ten years in the State's Prison, and to pay the costs of Court, amounting to $5,000, and, if paid by service, being equivalent to an addition of fifteen years to his term of confinement. Fagin received the sentence without the slightest evidence of emotion.

Probable Murder in Orchard-Street.

Yesterday afternoon, the relatives of August Kleinhardt, a German machinist, thirty-two years old, residing at No. 532 East Fifth-street, called at the Coroners' office and requested Coroner Young to take Kleinhardt's ante-mortem statement, as he had been most dangerously beaten, on Sunday, while in the lager-beer saloon of John Weingart, at No. 134 Orchard-street. Kleinhardt went into the saloon and quarreled with the proprietor, who beat him in a most brutal manner with a club. The Police are in search of Weingart.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

Official Reports as to the Condition of Theatres and Hotels.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday received reports of the inspection of three theatres and two hotels. These places were carefully examined and found in a comparatively safe condition, the egress and escape being as complete as the construction of such buildings will permit, while a liberal supply of hose, extinguishers, axes, &c., was at hand to meet an ordinary emergency.

The reports in detail were as follows:

Wallack's Theatre, inspected Jan. 15. The building is 75 by 140 feet, substantially constructed, and seats 1,600 people, with standing room for 400 more. Ordinarily it can be emptied in four minutes. There are two doors opening from the family circle, each six feet wide, and leading to a stairway eight feet in width, to the sidewalk in Thirteenth-street. A door six feet wide also opens on this stairway from the dress circle. The main entrances on Broadway and Thirteenth-street are each eighteen feet wide, and the former is reached from the dress circle by two wide doors. In case of emergency all these means of egress could be united by the opening of connecting doors, which, ordinarily, are kept closed. An iron ladder also connects the area on the Fourth-avenue side with the sidewalk. At the rear of the stage floor is a hydrant, to which is attached 100 feet of 2½ inch combination hose, capable of reaching to any part of the stage, and kept ready for immediate use. A fire extinguisher is kept in the rigging-loft, and others in various parts of the house, and five buckets of water are always ready for use in the loft over the auditorium, and the same number in the flies. The auditorium is heated by two furnaces under the stage, around which are sixteen buckets of water. Fire axes are distributed in various parts of the house. Two stoves are in the building, one in the scene-painters' room, and the other, a small gas-stove, in the carpenters' shop, both being well protected and remote from woodwork. The lights are all protected by wire globes, none but the gasman being allowed to light them, and no matches or smoking is allowed. Two watchmen patrol the theatre night and day, and their presence is attested half-hourly by telegraph connected with Mr. Wallack's residence.

Grand Opera-house, inspected Jan. 17, and found in safe condition. The dress circle has three openings, each seven feet six inches, two doors passing behind the private boxes to the stage, and one window, which affords access to an alley-way on Twenty-fourth-street. The parquet has a wide window on the north side opening on the yard, a door eight feet wide to the alley-way on Twenty-fourth-street, and three doors, seven and a half feet wide, opening into the vestibule. Four windows open into the yard on Twenty-third-street. A door-way under the stage, leading to the orchestra and also to the cellar of the front building, could be used by the employes as a means of escape. The family circle has four doors, five and a half feet each, and a stairway, seven feet wide, connects this part of the house with Twenty-fourth-street. The Erie offices are also connected with the theatre by a doorway from the family circle and two doors from the lobby. The main stairway from the dress circle is 12¼ feet wide, and the vestibule is 46 by 72 feet. The main outlets to Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street are 15¼ feet wide, and the outer entrance 22 feet in width. The arrangements for extinguishing fire are ample—fire buckets, extinguishers, and axes being distributed throughout the house, with a full length of hose. Arrangements are being made to connect the pipes with the main on Twenty-fourth-street, and thus obtain an independent water supply for fire purposes, the water being forced through a three-inch iron pipe, with openings for hose on every floor. The only rubbish was found in the rigging loft, which the inspectors ordered cleaned out. The lights throughout are well protected, and none but the gasmen are allowed to touch them. The Grand Opera-house seats 2,500 persons.

The Union-square Theatre, inspected Jan. 16. The house holds 2,000 persons, and is emptied in six minutes. The building is 55 by 140 feet, and the wing on Fourth-avenue 18 by 40 feet. Only one set of scenery is on the stage at a time, and there is no ballet scene-room. The gallery has two doors, 4 and 6 feet wide respectively, stairs of corresponding width, and a side door on Fourth-avenue. The family circle has two stairways, 4 and 6 feet, respectively, leading to the street. The parquet has one doorway, 9 feet wide, to the main entrance on Fourteenth-street, one door 2 feet wide from the main entrance to the adjoining hotel, and a doorway 12 feet wide to the office and thence to the street. There is also an outlet on Fourth-avenue ten feet wide. The roof is covered with tin, and the skylights are of thick plate-glass, with iron frames. The house is free from rubbish, and a gasman does all the lighting with a torch. No smoking or matches are allowed. The building is constantly patrolled by two watchmen, who are obliged to pass certain points every half hour. The basement on Fourteenth-street contains a thirty-five horse-power boiler, and a No. 3 pump for forcing water to the top of the adjoining hotel, with an opening of two and a half inches for hose on the street above. The surroundings of the boiler are safe. There are two 400-gallon tanks of hot water also under the sidewalk. The hotel oven, in the basement, is heated with coal, and has a space of fifteen inches over the top for circulation of air. The smoke-pipe from the hotel range is carried along in this space, but is too near the ceiling, and should be covered with zinc and lowered. The tanks on the roof supply two two and a-half inch water-cocks, which have seventy feet of hose and pipe attached. In the hall under the parquet are two axes, one extinguisher, and fifty feet of two-inch hose attached to the water-cock. In the flies are thirty feet of one and a-half-inch hose connected with the tank on the roof, and fifty feet connected with the pipe on the opposite side. There are axes on each side and on the stage, and buckets of water on the bridge across the flies.

INSPECTION OF HOTELS.

The Brevoort House is five stories high, has 138 rooms, and usually accommodates about 150 persons, including servants. The building was erected as a dwelling-house, and on being enlarged for hotel purposes, doorways were cut through the walls, connecting all parts of the house. Several of the servants occupy a room built on the roof, on which the door and windows open. The roof is connected with the tops of the adjoining houses by means of iron ladders. There are four separate stairways throughout, and an additional flight of stairs between the fourth and fifth floors. Several of the female servants sleep in the basement, and, if cut off by fire, could escape by an iron ladder to a grating, always open, on the sidewalk. The tanks on the roof are filled by water forced up by a patent pump, and to another pump, which supplies the boiler. 250 feet of hose is attached and ready for use. The house is provided with fire-buckets and extinguishers on all the floors, and is guarded throughout the night by three watchmen.

The Maison Dorée was also inspected, and reported safe.

Reduction of Rates by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The Western Union Telegraph Company gave official notice yesterday of a reduction of about 25 per cent. in their rates to the most prominent places in the South-west. The Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin will also adopt similar tariffs. The rates for ten words, which were $2 50 to the following points, have been reduced to $2: New-Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; Pollard, Ala.; Greenville, Ala.; Selma, Ala.; Talladega, Ala.; Oyska and Summit, Miss.; Magnolia, Miss.; Batesville, Miss.; Coldwater, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; Canton, Miss.; Durant, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Coffeeville, Miss.; Water Valley, Miss.; Oxford, Miss.; Holly Springs, Miss.; Meriden, Miss.; Bolivar, Tenn.; Saulsbury, Tenn. To Vicksburg, Miss., the rate has been fixed at $2 25; Rome, Ga., $1 50; Kingston, Ga., $1 50; Opelika, Ala., $1 75; Atlanta, Ga., $1 50; Chattanooga, Tenn., $1 50.

The Deputy Chamberlain Contest.

Chief-Justice Barbour not rendering a decision yesterday in the suit restraining John Foley from interfering with the office of Deputy Chamberlain, the usual routine of the Chamberlain's Bureau was not disturbed by any one outside of those occupying positions under the appointment of Mr. Francis A. Palmer, who, with his deputy, Walter B. Palmer, was in attendance during the whole day. The argument in the Foley injunction suit restraining the banks from paying the interest on the deposits to the Chamberlain, &c., which was expected to have taken place before Judge Barrett in the Supreme Court today, has been postponed until Thursday at the request of the counsel for the defendants. As yet it is uncertain what course is to be adopted by the defense.

Fire in Dey-Street—Loss, $85,000.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night, Officer Davis, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, while on his beat, discovered fire in the four-story brick building No. 13 Dey-street. He gave the alarm, and the Fire Department responded promptly. Some difficulty ensued after the arrival of the firemen, in endeavoring to break open the iron shutters. But soon several streams of water were pouring on the fire, and in fifteen minutes the flames were completely subdued. The fire originated by the overheating of a stove on the second floor, occupied by Munn & Cobb, importers of French clocks, who occupied the second, third, and fourth floors. Their loss is estimated at $75,000. The first floor is occupied by the Olefiant Gas Manufacturing Company, whose loss is estimated at $2,500. The building was damaged $2,500.

A Sick Children's Fund.

The Children's Aid Society has been in the habit every Winter of providing medical aid and distributing shoes and garments to needy children, besides feeding great numbers. It is proposed now to form, through private help, a "Sick Children's Fund."

Our Industrial School teachers and visitors know a vast number of deserving poor, and their charities will go directly to the most needy objects.

We are seldom liable to deception. There will be no expense in the distribution of this fund, except for medical aid, as the Society has agents and buildings and machinery all ready. A separate account will be kept of it, which will be presented in the annual report or in the public Press.

Any gifts for this purpose may be sent to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street, marked "Sick Children's Fund," or to the Treasurer, J. E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.

Surely, many charitable people will have a deep satisfaction in affording medical aid to poor and neglected children.

CHARLES L. BRACE,
Secretary of Children's Aid Society,
No. 19 East Fourth-street.

A DELIBERATE MURDER.

A Compositor "Shot Down Like a Dog" in his Own Apartment by a Fellow Craftsman.

Scarcely had public comment on the succession of barbarous murders committed in this City within the past two months to a certain extent subsided, than last night the Seventh Ward was made the scene of a tragedy of an equally terrible character—a murder of the most barbarous and brutal kind. Clarence Lockwood, a young printer, while sitting in his room, was deliberately shot and mortally wounded by Marshel Macgruder, a fellow craftsman. Mrs. Hammond keeps a boarding-house at No. 164 Madison-street. Clarence Lockwood engaged board with her about six months ago, and occupied as his bed-room the second floor back-parlor of the house. He is a young man of fine personal appearance, well educated, and about twenty-five years old. He drank freely, at irregular periods, and during his sprees, to use the expression of Mrs. Hammond, "carried on" in the house, joking with the boarders, and making fun, but never insulting any one.

Marshal Macgruder, his murderer, and also a printer by trade, is a young man of the same age, a blonde, of medium stature and build. He is of Southern family, and, it is said, holds relationship to the family of Gen. J. B. Macgruder. He also drank at intervals. Macgruder came to board at Mrs. Hammond's on Thanksgiving Day, and was assigned a room on the second floor. During his moments of exhilaration, Lockwood was in the habit of playfully "carrying on" with a very pretty young girl named Annie Brown, a boarder in the house. Some weeks ago, Miss Brown, for some real or imaginary reason, quarrelled with Lockwood, and after informing him she did not desire his acquaintance, refused to speak to him. On Lockwood thus receiving his *congé*, Macgruder studiously improved his opportunity, and monopolized Miss Brown's evenings at home. On Saturday night last, there was a party at Mrs. Hammond's, and under the influence of dance and song, Miss Brown's quarrel with Lockwood was removed, and they became friends as they were before. On Sunday evening Miss Brown was sitting on a lounge in the front parlor with Macgruder, another boarder named Washington Smith being seated at the piano. Lockwood entered the room, having a pillow in his hand, and as he passed the sofa in order to reach the window, he jokingly touched Miss Brown's cheek with the pillow, saying, "We were not friends a little while ago, but I am glad we are now." Macgruder jumped up and said, "If you have anything to say to Miss Brown or any one else, say it when I'm not present. I don't want to be annoyed by your remarks." Hot words followed, and Lockwood finally slapped Macgruder in the face. Both men clinched, and began a struggle, when Smith jumped up and separated them, saying "Gentlemen, this is Sunday; please don't raise a row here." Macgruder said "You're right," and then turned to Lockwood and said "I'll not fight you on the Sabbath, but to-morrow I'll shoot you like a dog. Prepare yourself, for I'll shoot you like a dog." He then left the room. Little was thought of his remark at the time, it being thought to be a simple ebullition of transient passion. Yesterday evening Lockwood had been drinking some, and said he would not come down from his room—the back parlor—to supper. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Hammond and the remainder of the boarders went to the dining-room in the basement, to supper. They had scarcely seated themselves at the table when Macgruder came in, partially intoxicated. He stood at the door, and glanced rapidly round the table until his eyes rested on Lockwood's vacant chair. He bent down over Mrs. Hammond, and said: "I miss some familiar faces at the table, Mrs. Hammond." He then turned to Miss Brown and said, "Where is Lockwood?" Miss Brown answered, "I guess he is gone out of town." Macgruder turned and ran rapidly up stairs to Lockwood's room, the back parlor. Jacob Madison, another boarder, who had heard of the occurrence of the previous evening, and who feared trouble, ran after Macgruder. Madison entered Lockwood's room in time to see the murder committed. Lockwood was seated in an easy chair near the fire. Macgruder advanced to the centre of the room, and, drawing a pistol, pointed it at Lockwood. Lockwood rose from his chair, and as he did so Macgruder fired. The first shot missed its mark, and Lockwood advanced a step toward Macgruder, who, deliberately taking aim, fired again. The ball entered Lockwood's abdomen, a little to the right of the umbilicus, and, staggering forward, the wounded man fell to the floor. Macgruder did not move, but looked down on Lockwood with an expression of satisfaction on his face. The noise of the shots alarmed the boarders in the dining-room, and, running up the flight of stairs, they crowded into the room. Macgruder turned on them, and, brandishing his revolver, said, "I'll shoot any one of you who dares to interfere with me." All were afraid, and Macgruder calmly walking through the crowd passed down-stairs into the dining-room, and coolly sat down to his supper, informing the waitress, with a smile, that he supposed his coffee was nearly cold.

In the meantime, the boarder Madison had rushed into the street, and called Officer Rogers, of the Seventh Precinct, who entered the dining-room. The officer, after Macgruder had handed him the revolver used in the commission of the crime—a six-shooter, manufactured by the National Arms Company—with a due consideration for the prisoner's feelings, and recognizing the extraordinary self-possession of the criminal, allowed Macgruder to leisurely eat his supper while Lockwood was lying in agony on the floor above. At length a stretcher was procured, and Lockwood taken to the Madison-street Station. Macgruder was brought in and confronted with Lockwood, who said, "Oh Mac, why did you do this?" Macgruder, looking down at Lockwood, said, "Didn't I tell you last night that I would shoot you like a dog. Didn't I tell you I would shoot you like a dog." When asked if he would make any statement, Macgruder said, "I will talk to the Judge to-morrow." He was then removed to a cell.

Dr. Maclay, the Police Surgeon of the district, who was notified, examined Lockwood and pronounced him mortally wounded. Lockwood was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Miss Brown and Jacob Madison were detained in the Station-house by Capt. Mount. Coroner Herrman was notified of the affair and will proceed to Bellevue Hospital to take the ante-mortem statement of Lockwood this morning. The shooting created great excitement in the Seventh Ward.

The Artists' Fund Society.

A private view of the pictures contributed to the Artists' Fund was afforded last evening at the Somerville Gallery, in Fourteenth-street. A large number of artists and literary men were present, and a pleasant evening was passed. This is the thirteenth annual exhibition held by the Society. Although death has, since the last exhibition, removed some of those whose works formed the chief attractions of these collections, it will be found that the present one is both interesting and valuable. It will be open to the public during the week.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. Edward Lee, of Montana; Hon. John F. Pruyn, of Waterford; Judge Volney Spaulding, of Nevada, and Capt. Clayton Hale, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Isaac H. Brownley, of Hartford; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, and A. Van Vechton, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Commander F. DeBunce, of the United States Navy; ex-Mayor Ezra Millard, of Omaha, and R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. William Painter, of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; John S. Eldridge, of Boston, and Wm. Newell, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Italian Free School for Adults.

A ball will be held at Irving Hall on the 29th inst., under the auspices of the Italian Society known as the Unione e Fratellanza, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the aid of the Italian Evening Free School for adults, located at No. 10 Wooster-street. This school was established ten years ago. It has two classes in operation, one in which instruction is given in elementary Italian, and one in which English is taught. The average attendance has been fifty in the Italian class and eighty in the English, but since the recent large influx of Italians to this City the attendance has averaged fifty-seven in the first and 130 in the second. The school is open in Winter only, three times a week, from October to March, and is under the charge of Mr. N. Corradi. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and by the proceeds of the annual ball.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club will be held on Thursday, the 30th of January, at 9 o'clock. The tickets will not be transferable, and this rule will be rigidly enforced. Members should apply for tickets without delay.

The Resident Physician of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb denies the existence of small-pox in the institution.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, and, after transacting some routine business of no public interest, adjourned.

"The Brain, and the Present Scientific Aspect of Phrenology," is the subject of Prof. Wilder's lecture this evening before the American Institute.

Mme. Clara Neymann will deliver a lecture at Liederkranz Hall, to-morrow evening, on "The German Element and its Mission in the United States."

The German Women's Benevolent Association No. 2 gave its annual masquerade at the Casino, in Houston-street, last night, which was fully enjoyed by all participating.

A lecture was delivered, last evening, at the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, by Prof. Allan Carr, on "The Scottish Covenanters: Their Heroes and Heroines." There was a large audience.

It is understood that Phelps, Dodge & Co. are about instituting legal proceedings against a morning paper in this City for publishing unfounded statements concerning the business conduct of the firm.

The German Central Aid Association gave its fifth annual ball, at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, last night, the proceeds of which will go to a fund in aid of the widows and orphans of Odd-fellows.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association met last evening. Mr. James Fleming presiding. A Finance, an Executive, and a Committee on Admission having been appointed, the meeting adjourned.

A woman's reception to Miss Emily Faithfull, of London, will be given at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. The Committee embodies the names of leading ladies representing journalism, art, music, literature, medicine, &c.

The German Women's Aid Association, Allemania, gave its third annual fancy dress ball at the Turn Hall, last night, which was largely attended by the members of Columbia, Harmonia, and Borrussia Benevolent Associations.

Rev. J. Clement French lectured, last evening, before a large audience, at the Central Congregational Church, on "Mormons, the Sierras, Cape Horn, and the Geysers." The lecture was illustrated by elaborate crayon paintings.

The Fifteenth Assembly District German Reform Organization has elected the following officers: President, Dr. L. G. W. Limpert; Vice-President, Chas. M. Essig; Treasurer, Florian Rohe; Secretaries, Aug. Urban and A. Reinhard.

The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill of indictment against Kendricks, the Wall-street broker, charged with having in his possession a number of bonds stolen from the Town Clerk's Office of Middleborough, Mass., on Dec. 15, 1871.

The Directors of the Samana Bay Company did not hold a meeting yesterday, as had been announced, owing to the non-arrival of some prominent stockholders. It is probable that the directors will meet either Wednesday or Thursday.

Company B, of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Capt. H. Kloeber, gave its thirty-sixth annual ball at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last night, which was largely patronized by the members and officers of the regiment.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association yesterday. The subject for discussion was "How to Promote Revivals." Brother Atkinson argued in favor of more hymns and more music, and after a long discussion the meeting adjourned.

A lecture will be delivered this evening at the National Academy of Design by its President, Wm. Page, Esq., being introductory to a series of lectures on the Fine Arts by C. P. Cranch, Parke Godwin, Russell Sturges, Jr., Wm. J. Hoppin, and Ogden N. Rood.

The investigation into the charges of drunkenness against Mr. C. W. Lord, Principal of Grammar School No. 8, was resumed yesterday before the Committee of Teachers of the Board of Education, and confirmatory evidence similar to that given at the previous session was received.

Samuel Hirsch, a lawyer, was complained of by Register in Bankruptcy Ketchum for demonstrative conduct while counsel in a bankruptcy matter pending before him, and Judge Blatchford has reserved his decision on an application to show cause why Hirsch should not be punished for contempt of Court.

Delegates to the Democratic General Committee of Kings County were elected last evening. A row was threatened in the Eleventh Ward by two rival factions, but the timely arrival of the police at Hibernia Hall averted it. James Dolan and John Caffrey, two of the ring-leaders, were arrested and locked up in the Station-house.

The Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee have organized by the election of Mr. Morris Friedsam as Chairman, and a Committee on Legislation was appointed, composed of A. J. Dittenhoefer, Chas. Schwedler, Dr. L. Naumann, Coroner Adolph Kessler, Andreas Willmann, Dr. G. Freskatis, Phillip Schwartz.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Washington Andrews, who died from fracture of the skull, received by a lump of frozen snow falling on him from off the roof of No. 24 Broad-street, on the 3d instant. The jury found a verdict censuring the owner of the building for allowing the snow to remain on the roof in so insecure a condition.

The January meeting of the New-York Association of Sunday-school Teachers took place last evening at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church. The exercises consisted of a review of the lessons for the last quarter of 1872, "The Life of Daniel," and an address on "Prayer, in its Relation to Sunday-school Teaching," by Rev. William Adams, D. D.

Thomas Coleman, a soldier on Governor's Island, was brought before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, on writ of habeas corpus, asking his discharge from the army on the ground that he was not twenty-one years of age when he enlisted. Judge Blatchford ordered his discharge upon refunding to the Government the cost of his clothing, equipment, &c.

A letter, signed by Gov. Dix, William M. Evarts, Thurlow Weed, Moses Taylor, Peter Cooper, and a large number of other prominent citizens, has been received by Mr. John Foley. In it a high tribute is paid to his persistent labors in the interests of reform, and a complimentary dinner is tendered to him. Mr. Foley, replying to the Committee, expresses a due appreciation of the honor, but declines the banquet.

BROOKLYN.

Francis V. Brush, son of the late ex-Mayor Conklin Brush, of Brooklyn, was yesterday divorced by a decree of the City Court from his wife, Mary E. Brush, on her petition. Twenty-four dollars per week are allowed Mrs. Brush as alimony.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, requesting the Committee to examine into the receipts and expenditures of the Water Department for the years 1870 and 1871, and to report at the next meeting of the Board an equitable scale of water rates.

The dock built by the city in front of the New-York and Brooklyn Saw-mill and Lumber Company's premises at Gowanus, has sunk into the bay. The Company want the city to replace it. The Board of Aldermen yesterday referred the matter to the Committee on Ferries and Water Rights.

Between 11,000 and 12,000 property-owners in the City of Brooklyn have signed the petitions of the police for an increase of pay. The petitions have been placed in the hands of Assemblyman Fred. Coshen, who has promised that a bill to meet their object shall be prepared and presented in the Lower House early this week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. C. G. Brown, who was elected in November to the position of School Commissioner of the Second District of Westchester County, has assumed his official duties, but contemplates retaining his situation as Principal of Public School No. 1 of Tarrytown until Spring.

An exciting altercation took place at White Plains, on Saturday evening, between Elisha P. Ferris, Esq., President of the village, and A. J. Hyatt, who were employed as counsel in a case being tried before Justice Long. The affair was the principal topic of conversation in the village yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Paterson fire-alarm telegraph is completed.

The Paterson silk-weavers resumed work yesterday.

The celebrated Pike will-case, at Rahway, has been settled by the admission of the will to probate.

Ex-Gov. Olden has resigned all his official positions, among them Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

A young man named Henry Welge was killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad, near Garret Mountain, on Sunday morning. His body was dragged a long distance, and cut to pieces by the cow-catcher. Deceased was drunk, and went to sleep on the track. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

John Hill, of Union Township, Mercer County, was frozen to death in a corn-field, near his house, on Saturday.

Pirates were operating at Hoboken docks, last night. Henry Miller, captain of a canal-boat, was arrested on suspicion and locked up.

The bridge over the Rahway River at Meadow-avenue, Rahway, is found to have been displaced six inches by the high water of Friday last.

Rev. Father Cody, of St. Patrick's Church, Elizabeth, has been removed to Newark. His place will be supplied by Rev. Father Gessner, of Cape May.

A Mrs. Fulton, of Elizabeth, died suddenly, on the last day of December. Her husband believed her to be in a trance, and he kept the body in the house until yesterday, when the authorities ordered its interment.

The Jersey City Curling Club played against the St. Andrew's Club, of New-York, on their pond in Jersey City, yesterday afternoon; and after three rinks, the game closed at 5 o'clock, with a score of 90 shots for Jersey City against 47 for the St. Andrew's Club.

"Maple Grange," an old mansion at Vernon, Sussex County, belonging to the old Rutherford estate, was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday. A library containing 1,000 volumes, some of them very rare, and a number of valuable paintings, were burned. The loss is $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,000.

The report that Mr. Bumsted is to have an ovation on his release from State Prison at midnight, on Tuesday, is incorrect. Mr. Bumsted's time will be finished at that hour, but he will not leave the jail until Wednesday morning, when he will be driven in a close carriage, with an intimate friend, to the depot, where he will take the 8½ train for Jersey City.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Moffat, of Newark, arrested a half nude man in Greene-street, supposing him to be drunk. When brought before Justice Mills, it transpired that he was a collar-maker named Samuel Rodgers, and that while delirious, with the small-pox, he had escaped from his house, No. 19 Greene-street. He was sent to the Alms House.

At the meeting of the Essex County Public Road Board yesterday, protests against the assessments made for benefits conferred on property by the improvements made on Park-avenue, Orange, were received from a number of citizens, and laid on the table for future examination. The citizens claim that the assessments exceed the benefits, and they have engaged counsel to contest the matter in the Courts if the Road Board do not influence a revision of the assessments.

Consolidation of Railroads.

The New-York, Boston and Northern Railroad Company and the Harlem Extension Company held separate meetings yesterday, at which it was voted to unite the two Companies in the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. The following-named officers and directors were elected: President, George H. Brown; Vice-President, John Q. Hart; Directors—Geo. H. Brown, John Q. Hart, Andrew McKinney, Henry H. Van Dyck, Joseph Seligmann, Grosvenor Lowrey, Wm. B. Ogden, Moses Y. Tilden, Christopher Meyer, William S. Eno, John S. Schultze and A. A. Selover.

Brooklyn Assessments.

Controller Schroeder yesterday submitted to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen a communication showing as follows: Amount of outstanding assessment bonds, $6,552,655 10; interest paid on bonds in 1872, $2,481,009; bonds paid in 1872, $2,520,950; amount of assessments confirmed and not wholly paid, up to Dec. 31, 1872, $7,144,757 75; amount paid on account of same, up to Dec. 31, 1872, $4,873,413 95; remaining unpaid, $2,271 343.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Cattle very dull. Receipts 2,000 head. No cars obtainable by shippers, and the only sales were a couple of bunches of corn-fed Texans, averaging 1,050@1,400 lbs. respectively, at $4@$4 75, and a lot of prime 1,370-lb Steers at $5 12½. Shipments, 1,300 head. Hogs opened dull, and declined 5c.@10c; subsequently ruled active at the decline. Receipts, 23,000 head. Sales ranged at $3 70@$3 90, closing firm; the pens are well cleared. Shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep active and firm. Receipts, 1,000 head. Sales at $3 50@$5 50 for common to choice.

[Advertisement.]
Chapped hands and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises.....7:18 | Sun sets.....5:05 | Moon rises..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:48 | Gov. Island.1:37 | Hell Gate....2:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland, J. F. Ames & Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Arundel Castle, (Br.,) Freebody, Bristol, England, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Francisco Chiassora, Pizardo, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Passover, (Br.,) Smith, London, Howland, Aspinwall & Co.

Brigs Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., W. T. Woodruff & Co.; Ennis, Foster, Matanzas, J. Zittlosen; Anna M. Knight, Davis, St. Thomas, J. H. Winchester & Co.; G. W. Halls, (Br.,) Barker, Aspinwall, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Jennie F. Willey, Willey, Fernandina, S. C. Loud & Co.; M. L. Wedmore, Terry, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Henry Middleton, Bower, Jacmel, Isaac R. Staples; John S. Lee, Van Guilder, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Sunny South, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Glenmore, (Br.,) Tufts, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Menawa, Dissosway, Baltimore; Index, Garrison, Savannah.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Mackay, Trieste, Dec. 17, Messina 20th, Palermo 24th, Valencia 28th, and Gibraltar Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship United States, New-Orleans, Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger., new,) Ernst, Bremen, Jan. 4, and Southampton 7th, with 36 cabin and 151 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Jessie Isabel, (of London,) Ochiltree, Yokohama Sept 3, and Hiogo 19th, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark James Wishart, (of Leith,) Groundwater, Calcutta Sept. 28, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Bark Rosa Danovarro, (Ital.,) Cavassa, Hull 54 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Nederland, (Dutch,) Haaswort, Padang, via Batavia Oct. 11, with mdse. to Muller & Kruger.

Bark Iona, (of Dundee,) Kilgour, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to master.

Bark Syringa, (of Scarboro,) Partridge, Mauritius 72 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Gazelle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shanks, Demerara, via Fortune Island, 12 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Madcap, (of Brixham,) Varwell, Palermo 50 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Eliza Barss (of Bermuda), Vesey, Bermuda, 5 ds., with mdse. to Middleton & Co. Jan. 18, lat. 37, lon. 71, passed bark Alma, bound S.

Bark Beaufort (of London), Hacker, Algoa Bay, 58 ds., with wool to Bauendahl & Co.—vessel to Master. Passed St. Helena Dec. 7, and crossed the Equator Dec. 26, in lon. 55. Had fine weather.

Bark Traveler, (of Liverpool,) Penfield, Rio Janeiro Dec. 15, and Hampton Roads Jan. 18, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Brig Rebecca (Ger.,) Otten, Valencia 64 ds., with fruit to F. Robinson—vessel to C. Tobias; had fine weather.

Brig Jaboatos, (Brazil,) Cunha, Pernambuco, Dec. 19, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.; Jan. 3, lat. 14, lon. 58, passed part of a vessel bottom up.

Brig Arthur Eggleso, (of Boston,) Peake, Pernambuco 33 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Master; Dec. 22, off Pernambuco, passed bark Alpine, bound N.; 28th, lat. 5 47 S., lon. 34, passed ship Lucy S. Wills of Boston, bound S.

Brig Stephen Bishop, Gilkie, Montevideo 50 ds., with hides to Walsh, Field & Way. Jan. 15, lat. 39 20, lon. 74, was run into by a steamer bound S., staving in starboard bow bulwarks and carrying away foreyard; did not ascertain what damage the steamer received, nor did we ascertain her name.

Brig Anna Maria Henrietta, (Ger.,) De Jonge, Pernambuco 28 ds., with sugar to J. L. Phillips & Co.

Brig Minnie Miller, (of Portland,) Leland, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Muller & Bastian—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Wenonah, (of Portland,) Stone, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Jane, (of Greenock,) Dunne, Pernambuco 25 ds., with sugar to Miller & Jones. Crossed the equator Jan. 1, in lon. 34.

Brig Lina, Hill, Demerara 20 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig Trio, (Swed.) Ohlsen, Antwerp 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Made a southern passage and had westerly gales to Madeira, from thence fine weather.

Brig Marquis Posa, (Ger.,) Niejahe, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to master.

Brig Slavanka, (Aus.,) Frahir, Pernambuco, 39 ds., with sugar to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Curtis Tilton, (Philadelphia,) Thompson, New-Orleans Jan. 5, with molasses to F. Lyman & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.; lost main-boom; Jan. 18, lat. 37 32, lon. 74 25, saw brig John Welsh, Jr., bound S.

Schr. J. W. Wilson, Somers, Tampa, Fla., 12 days, with cedar to Semon Bache & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins; no date, off Hatteras, saw bark Thomas Haynes, bound S.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Scull, James River, Va., with wood to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. G. F. Day, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) McBride, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Storm Petrel, (of Ellsworth,) Haskell, Progreso 16 ds., with hemp to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to John S. Ingraham & Co.

Schr. Morning Star, (of Cohassett,) Paine, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co.

Schr. John L. Merrill, Halsey, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbot.

Schr. Sarah E. Cullen, Cullen, Boston, for Jersey City.

Schr. Miranda, Perry, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

BELOW—Ship N. B. Palmer, Low, Shanghai Oct. 17, with tea to A. A. Low & Bros.

WIND—Sundown, light; S.W.; cloudy, and hazy off shore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—Arr. steamers Batavia, from Liverpool; Flag, from Charleston; Blackstone, from Baltimore; William Crane, from Baltimore; George Apold, from Norfolk; Aries, from Philadelphia; Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; Glaucus, from New-York; ship Calcutta, from Calcutta; brig Elizabeth, from Malaga, via Bermuda; schr. C. H. Lawrence from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 20.—Arr. steamers Georgia, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; bark Foam, from Teneriffe.

Sld. steamer Ashland, for Philadelphia; bark Mannela, for Liverpool; brigs Fortuna and Adela, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 20.—Passed out, ship Schloss, for Bremen; barks Kaiser Sanction, for Dublin, and Germania, for Rotterdam.

Sld. Templar and Lapwing, for Queenstown; brigs Nita Owens, for West Indies; Mary Rice, for Rio; Moltke, for Bahia; schrs. Cora Etta, for Havana; A. F. Ames, for Port Spain; Peerless, for West Indies; Anne Amsden, for St. Thomas; brigs Asia and Amerio, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 20.—Arr. brig Rosario, from Santos, for orders; bark Olive, from Pernambuco, for orders. Passed in for Baltimore, bark Yamoyden, from Rio de Janeiro.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 20.—The bark Devonshire and brig Morning Light left in tow for New-York this morning.

Arr. brig Bertha Carrington, from Pernambuco, for orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Sld., Jan. 18, steam-ship New-Orleans, for New-York.

Arr., Jan. 19, steam-ship George Washington, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Arr. steam-ship Yazoo, from New-Orleans and Havana.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—Arr. steam-ships Saragossa, from Baltimore; Hermann Livingston, from New-York.

Cld. steam-ship Alhambra, for Boston.

Sld. bark Halewood, for Liverpool; brigs Caribbia, for Liverpool, and Joven Mario, for Barcelona.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 11, by ship Jessie Isabel, in lat. 3 02 S., lon. 1 09 E., spoke bark Senglac, (Br.,) from Hong Kong for Cape of Good Hope, 11 ds. out; 20th, lat. 2 45 S., lon. 1 07 E., spoke ship Woodlark, (Br.,) from Shanghae for London, 27 ds. out.

No date, by steam-ship Columbia, in lat. 36 30, lon. 57 58, spoke bark Harvest Home, bound E.

Oct. 25, by bark James Wishart, in lat. 1 29 S., lon. 89 24 E., spoke ship Rajmahl, from Calcutta for Liverpool.

Jan. 12, by brig Jane, in lat. 34, lon. 74, spoke bark Zephyrine, (Br.,) from Demerara for Boston, 11 ds. out.

Disasters.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—The German bark Frances, ashore on Truro Beach, parted her stern and bow cables in the gale of Saturday, and filled with water, in consequence of which the sugar remaining in the hold dissolved, and will be a total loss. There is now only a small chance of saving the vessel.

The British steamer Sir Francis, ashore on Salisbury Beach, went to pieces in the gale of Saturday, and the shore, for two miles, is strewn with fragments.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 19, via KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 20.—The steam-ship Cleopatra, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

PROGRESSO, Jan. 4.—In port, bark M. E. Corning, Hughes, for New-York in 5 ds.

AUX CAYES, Jan. 6.—In port, schr. Geo. Hall, for New-York in 7 ds.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—The Cunard line steam-ships Malta, Capt. McKay, from Boston Jan. 7, and Parthia, Capt. Watson, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. here yesterday, the former at 2 A. M., and latter at 5 A. M.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 20.—The White Star line steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Jan. 11, and the Williams & Guion line steam-ship Nevada, from New-York Jan. 8, both for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday, the latter at 1 A. M.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 20.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Hammonia, Capt. Voss, from New-York Jan. 8, for Hamburg, arr. here today.

REPAIRING DEPARTMENT.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,

INVITE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR FACILITIES FOR REPAIRING AND REFINISHING WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

STONES RESET, WATCHES RECASED, WARE REPLATED, SILVER-WARE REFINISHED LIKE NEW; BRONZES REBRONZED, RARE AND VALUABLE ARTICLES REPAIRED WITH CARE.

ALL BEING DONE IN THEIR OWN WORK SHOPS, ON THE PREMISES, WITH SKILLED WORKMEN OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN EACH DEPARTMENT—INSURING GOOD SOUND WORK AND UTMOST PROMPTNESS.

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OFFER THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF
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REAL BRONZES
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FROM REGULAR PRICES.

This stock is the most complete in the market, and consists of new and desirable goods only, all of the best quality.

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NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,
NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,
Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

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Our entire stock of Jewelry and Fancy Goods AT AND BELOW COST.
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CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT
ATLANTIC FLOUR-MILLS, Brooklyn, New-York. Best known preparation of WHEAT for health, and excellence for general family use and invalids. For sale by all grocers. Pamphlets sent free.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD, BAGATELLE, and fifteen-ball pool balls, checks, sleeve buttons and spiral studs, tooth powder and lip salve boxes, toilet mirrors; also, white, red, and black rubber martingale rings, rosettes, &c., &c. WM. M. WELLING & CO., Nos. 207 and 209 Centre-st.

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